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GERMANS ORDERED TO WITHDRAW FROM BALTIC PROVINCES

Ultimatum Sent by Allied Powers
to General von der Goltz—
Council of Four Considers
the Attitude of Bela Kun

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The allied powers have sent an ultimatum to General von der Goltz to withdraw his German troops from the Baltic provinces. Meanwhile, the allied ultimatum which was sent to Bela Kun, and which the Hungarian Foreign Minister has not yet answered, with the Hungarian situation from which it developed, was the subject of further discussion by the Council of Four this afternoon.

Strong appreciation of the great incident of Germany, contained in the letter signed by Mr. Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, accompanying the allied reply to the German peace delegation, is expressed in the French press and by the French public generally. At the same time Philip Scheidemann, President of the German Ministry, in a speech before the peace commission of the National Assembly at Weimar has urged that without the complete text of the allied reply to the German counter-proposals, as well as Mr. Clemenceau's covering letter, which was all that was at first available, he was unable to pass a final judgment upon it, and that premature judgment would be a mistake.

There is some slackening in the night and day work of the conference chiefs during the few days' respite which precede the handing in of Germany's reply.

Mr. Lloyd George visits Verdun today, but will be back in Paris tomorrow.

Before the temporary dispersal at a sitting of the Council of Ten which took place at the Quai d'Orsay, the Turkish representatives, headed by Damad Ferid Pasha, were received and pleaded for the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish Empire in Europe and Asia on the ground that the entry of Turkey into the war had been the work of German agents acting on the Turkish revolutionaries. Damad Ferid Pasha further intimated that he was preparing a statement of Turkey's plea which would be handed to the conference on Friday.

Along with the handing of the actual treaty to the Germans, a military convention was delivered which provides for the occupation of the German territory by the allied forces and for the constitution of an inter-allied Rhineland High Commission, composed of four civilian members representing Belgium, France, the United States, and Great Britain.

Statement by Philip Scheidemann.
WEIMAR, Germany (Tuesday).—(By The Associated Press).—Philip Scheidemann, the president of the German Ministry, in speaking to the peace commission of the National Assembly here today, declared that the allied reply to the German counter-proposals without the complete text did not yet permit of final judgment and that premature judgment would be a mistake.

"There is nothing new in the general accusations made against the German people," said the Premier, "but we must note with regret that the Allies have rejected the proposal for the establishment of a neutral tribunal which alone could impartially examine these accusations. It is also lamentable that the whole Nation should be charged with the offenses and crimes alleged."

"This charge is to constitute justification for the heavy conditions which, according to the second section of the covering note, are to be imposed on the German people."

"The justification put forward for the projected settlement of affairs in the east permits of little hope that we can reckon for substantial concessions in the detailed memorandum. That also holds good for the remaining territorial questions, many points regarding which and also those regarding financial and economic questions referred to in the covering note are still quite obscure."

"In view of the obscurities at present," the Premier said, "and the fact that all the material is not yet to hand, a decision cannot be taken today—Tuesday. Only the final and complete text of the enemy's answer can furnish a basis for deliberations between the government and the peace committee."

"The German Nation, the National Assembly and the government are confronted with the most momentous decision. It is, therefore, their duty, whatever as individuals they may think of the peace question, to approach this decision with an entirely open mind. No one must have any doubts that the Nation is confronted with very hard times."

Mr. Scheidemann deplored the absence of adequate protection for the German delegates on their departure from Versailles. He said a protest had been made, but that the government would reserve its attitude until an official report had been received.

Resumption of Trade Relations

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The Economic Council at a meeting today decided that the resumption of private trade relations with Germany during the blockade is a question for the competent authorities of each

country to decide, but that each country must inform the others of what action it has taken. The council also made further arrangements to finance food supplies for Austria until the harvest.

Mr. Clemenceau on Versailles Incident
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Mr. Clemenceau has sent a letter to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, president of the German peace delegation, regretting the incident at Versailles on Monday wherein some stones were thrown at the German peace delegation.

Mr. Clemenceau's letter is sent in his capacity as president of the Peace Conference, and reads, in part: "Mr. President, I have been informed that the time of the departure for Versailles of the German delegation a crowd had gathered at the door of your residence and that some noisy incidents have followed. I hasten to express to you all my regrets for the actions, which are so unpleasantly contrary to the laws of hospitality. The prefect of Seine-et-Oise department will be relieved from office as well as the police commissary for not having taken the appropriate measures which had been recommended to them."

PRESIDENT WILSON REACHES BRUSSELS

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth
Greet Party at Adinkerke—
Welcome Is Extended With
Military Honors by Officials

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—President and Mrs. Wilson arrived in Adinkerke this morning in fulfillment of an often-postponed visit to Belgium. The party was greeted by Belgian officials with military honors and almost immediately after their arrival started for a motor trip through the devastated regions. Their trip ended at Zebrugge and from there the party took train for Brussels. King Albert and Queen Elizabeth made a special trip to Adinkerke to meet the President and accompanied him on the motor trip in the morning.

While in Brussels the President will stay at the Bellevue Palace. The party is to return to Paris on Friday morning.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—President Wilson and his party were welcomed with military honors at Adinkerke this morning by Belgian officials, the arrival of the presidential train being the signal for the military guard to present arms while the band played the American national anthem. The whole staff of the American Legation here went to Adinkerke to greet Mr. Wilson and his party. King Albert and Queen Elizabeth arrived at Adinkerke early in the forenoon and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson met with the King and Queen through the devastated region of Belgium, passing the Yser district and ending the trip at Zebrugge. From that city a special train brought the party to Brussels.

When the train arrived at the

Quartier Leopold Station, a regiment of

infantry, with a band, rendered military

honors. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson went

with the King and Queen to the Brussels

Palace, close by, passing the

American Legation en route. After the

usual presentation of court dignitaries,

the King and Queen accompanied

the President's guests to the Bellevue

Palace, which will be President Wilson's

residence during his stay in the city.

Thursday's program includes a

morning visit to several devastated in-

dustrial districts, a lunch at the

American Legation and a reception

at the American colony. At 2:30

o'clock there will be a reception for

Mr. Wilson in the House of Parlia-

ment, where there will be addresses

made. Mr. Wilson's speech will be

translated into French by Brand Whit-

lock, the American Minister. From the

Parliament Building, the party will

return to the Royal Palace, where

Mr. Wilson will receive the diplomatic

corps. Then will follow visits to

Louvain and Mechlin. At 6 o'clock

there will be a reception in the Brus-

sels City Hall, followed by a gala

dinner at the Royal Palace. Mr. and

Mrs. Wilson will return to Paris on

Friday morning.

Arrival in Adinkerke

ADINKERKE, Belgium (Wednes-

day).—President and Mrs. Wilson

and their party arrived here from Paris

at 8:45 o'clock this morning. They

were met by King Albert and Queen

Elizabeth of Belgium and at 8:50

o'clock left by motor for a trip over

the Belgian front.

The meeting between President

and Mrs. Wilson and the King and

Queen was informal. Brand Whitlock,

United States Minister to Belgium, who

came to greet the President, together

with Major Hoffman, General Joostens

and Lieut. Count Rensse, will accom-

pany the President during his stay in

Belgium.

Among other notables who met the

President and Mrs. Wilson were Baron

Moncheur, the Belgian Minister to

Great Britain, the Countess d'Oultrem-

ont, Lady of Honor to the Queen,

and Colonel Tilgner.

PROTESTS AGAINST WINNIPEG ARRESTS

President of Labor Congress De-
clares That Unless Canadian
Government Can Justify Action
It Will Be Held Accountable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Telegrams of protest have been received in large numbers by the Dominion Trades and Labor Council against the arrest of the strike leaders in Winnipeg. One from Calgary, Alberta, requests the calling of a Dominion-wide strike in protest. In reference to these telegrams, Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Labor Congress, states that Labor in Canada is wide-awake in regard to the matter, adding that Calgary is not the only one that demands a Dominion-wide strike and the Calgary telegram is mildly worded compared to some of the others.

Mr. Moore continued that unless the government could justify the drastic steps it had taken in arresting the strike leaders, organized Labor would hold it strictly to account.

The Trades and Labor movement will not stand for strong-arm methods for the suppression of legitimate Labor demonstrations," he said. "And if the proof is not sufficient to show that the Winnipeg Labor leaders were plotting danger to the State, Labor will hold the government accountable for its action."

"I do not want to be linked up with bolshevism, but on the other hand reasonable latitude must be made for advanced thought and bolshevism comes under that head."

"Labor does not recognize sedition. The distribution of propaganda pamphlets giving latitude to advanced thought is not sedition. Labor recognizes that the authority of the State must be supreme, but the government must show that the arrested strike leaders were actually plotting danger to the State, conspiracy to do actual bodily harm, usurpation of the authority of the State, or the absolute suppression of the people."

No General Strike in Victoria
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—No general strike will be called in Victoria in sympathy with the Winnipeg workers. Late on Tuesday night a vote taken by the strike committee resulted in a deadlock, as an outcome of which the committee was disbanded after being in existence for three weeks. The street-car men, the postal workers, the electricians and the retail clerks refused to ballot on the strike question, with the result that it would have been impossible to interfere with any of the public utilities. The only manner in which the strike in the west affects Victoria now is in shortage of foodstuffs owing to the inability to transport sufficient to Vancouver Island because of the seamen's strike. The seamen are out in sympathy with the Winnipeg workers on all the ferry vessels plying on the British Columbia coast. The Labor leaders have maintained throughout, in connection with the two ballots taken, that there was a majority in favor of a walkout, but say that the stand taken by the influential unions made the success of a strike call problematical. This led to the deadlock, which meant the disbandment of the strike committee.

Charges Against Winnipeg Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The strike leaders, who were arrested here on Tuesday were charged with sedition, conspiracy and criminal libel. Two hundred mounted police and 400 special constables were used in making the arrests and for reserve purposes while the homes of the suspects were being visited by armed guards.

The Trades Hall and the Ukrainian and Liberty halls were raided and tons of literature in German, Ruthenian and English, alleged to be seditious and supporting the soviet and One Big Union ideas were removed as well as the minutes of the strike committee meeting. All the vaults were sealed at the police station. The prisoners were registered and then hurried by armed autos to the federal prison, 15 miles north.

They were arraigned at noon, A. J. Andrews appearing for the federal government, and J. B. Murray for the defense before the magistrate at the prison, and remanded for trial later. No official statement was made as to when the formal preliminary would be held, but it was said unofficially that the accused would be taken in a day or so to the federal prison at Kingston, Ontario, where the trial in chief would be held.

Mr. Andrews said some further action might also be taken but did not say what this meant further arrests. He was appointed deputy attorney-general to conduct these prosecutions and it is said that four other representatives of the Department of Justice are here for consultation. Included in the charges of seditious libel are the following allegations: "That the men did conspire against His person, King George Fifth, that they conspired with intent against the constitutional government of Canada, that these men did conspire with intent to overthrow the constitutional government of the Dominion of Canada."

At Trades Hall the strike committees were reorganized and work proceeded as usual, while at a mass meeting

at Victoria Park 4000 attended at noon.

The Labor News, of which the Rev. William Ivens, one of the arrested men, is editor, printed an extra edition advising the strikers to keep cool and do nothing, and asserting that the strike would go on.

DRY REPEALER IS LOST IN SENATE

Action Makes It Practically
Certain United States Will
Become Bone Dry on July 1—
Same Sentiment in House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The last hope of the liquor forces was dispelled yesterday when the United States Senate refused to consider the proposal for partial repeal of war-time prohibition. It is now practically certain that the Nation will become bone dry at midnight on June 30, as it is not believed the President will, on his own responsibility, attempt to stem the operation of the law by declaring demobilization accomplished.

The vote of the Senate against modification of the dry measure was 55 to 41, and was taken when Senator James D. Phelan, Democratic Senator from California, tried to attach to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill the repealer which would permit the sale of beer and light wine after June 30.

While the result of the vote in the Senate was a foregone conclusion, it was not expected that the prohibition forces would close their ranks so firmly after the appeal made by the President.

Attempts Doomed to Fail

Attempts to repeal the law may continue until Jan. 1, 1920, when the federal amendment becomes effective, but all such attempts, prohibitionists say, are certain to fail.

Yesterday's vote was taken on a motion by A. J. Gronna, Republican Senator from North Dakota, to lay on the table a motion by Senator Phelan to suspend the rules of the Senate so that he could offer the repealer as an amendment to the Agricultural Bill. Prohibition forces on the floor had taken every precaution to forestall the expected maneuver and the overwhelming vote against repeal is regarded as having settled the matter so far as Congress is concerned.

Sentiment in the House of Representatives is precisely what it is in the Senate. Notice was served on the liquor forces in the House yesterday by Charles H. Randall, Representative from California, that should the President attempt to defeat the law by a demobilization proclamation he would introduce an amendment to the prohibition enforcement bill which would do for peace-time what war prohibition was designed to accomplish—that is, make the country bone dry on June 30.

Senator Phelan's Remarks

In making his motion to suspend the rules so that he could introduce the repealer as an amendment, Senator Phelan said that President Wilson has announced that he was not empowered to lift the ban on the sale of light wines and beers, and continue the War-Time Prohibition Act in enforcement against the sale of whisky.

"The War-Time Prohibition Act prohibited the sale of light wines, beers, and whisky until demobilization of the American Army had been completed," said Senator Phelan. "Demobilization is practically complete now, but public opinion favors that only light wines and beers be restored to sale."

The Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution, said Senator Phelan, "never will go into effect until the Congress gives the people of the United States a referendum on it."

"One of the things to be observed is the effect on the morale of the workmen of this country, and this law which helps them to conserve their health and produce their supplies should be retained."

POLITICAL CRISIS IN SPAIN FORESEEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday).—Political circles here are anxiously watching the development of a crisis. It is generally understood that Mr. Antonio Maura, Premier of Spain, feels his position too difficult but that he is being urged on by Mr. Juan de la Cierva, Minister of Finance, and receives a measure of encouragement from other quarters.

On the other hand preparations seem to be in progress for Mr. Maura's possible withdrawal in favor of a much milder conservative policy conducted by Mr. Dato as Premier, against whom the Left would not exert a combined opposition, provided certain guarantees were given, but would assist in certain measures. This, however, would be a temporary measure, for there is a general understanding that if Mr. Maura gives way it is the last effort or reaction and the time would have come for a government frankly in sympathy with democratic elements and prepared to legislate for them, a Left coalition, led possibly by Count de Romanones or Mr. Alvarez, being thus indicated.

The Count de Romanones will spend the summer at Biarritz, where he will be in close touch with various French statesmen as soon as peace is concluded.

DAYLIGHT SAVING ACT REPEAL VOTED

Congress Sets Date for Last Sunday
in October—Decisive
Majority Against Having Re-
peal Take Effect at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Temporarily at least, both branches of Congress have decreed that the Daylight-Saving Act shall be repealed after the last Sunday of October of this year when the clock is moved back an hour. Late on Wednesday, the Senate by a division of 56 to 6 voted for repeal, as the House by a vote of 233 to 122 had done earlier in the day. The present change in time will continue all summer, however, as the repealer does not go into effect until 2 a. m., Sunday, Oct. 26.

A resolution to repeal the law immediately was defeated in the House by a decisive majority, many voting for repeal after October with the understanding that between now and that time an opportunity can be had to consider the question on its merits. The Senate repealer was attached to the Agriculture Appropriation Bill after the Senate had voted to suspend the rules and permit Senator La Follette of Wisconsin to offer the repealer as an amendment to the Supply Bill.

Public Hearings Asked

Senator Calder of New York protested against attaching the repealer to the agricultural bill as a rider. He said the question of restoring the former time system should be carefully discussed, and asked that public hearings on the three bills to repeal the Daylight-Saving Law that had been introduced in the Senate be held before a vote was taken.

The bill passed by the House retains the section giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix the zones of standard time. J. J. Esch, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, declared this necessary to relieve certain sections of the country where there were discrepancies in the standard time, such as eastern Ohio and Indiana.

Thetus W. Sims, Democratic Representative from Tennessee, denied the Daylight-Saving Act was a war measure alone. "It was intended chiefly," he declared, "to reduce the cost of living and improve living conditions. Food is as high now as it has been at any time since the law was enacted, and it should not be stricken from the statute books."

Lighting Company Interests

"Is it not a fact," inquired Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, "that great interest has been shown in the repeal by the electric light and gas companies, who have been deprived of one hour of service every night?"

"That is so patent," agreed Representative Sims, "that it does not need to be stated. When midnight comes now and people go to bed, it means that they retire one hour sooner than they did under the old time."

"I am not in favor of passing a law one month and repealing it the next," continued Representative Moore. "If Mr. Esch is speaking for 10,000,000 people, as he claims, I am speaking for 100,000,000. I do not approve this plan of 'back-tracking.' This law has been working magnificently for 100,000,000 people, enabling them to leave the factories and furnaces earlier in the day. Those who object to having a little dew on their feet can mightily easily avoid that if they desire."

Representative W. S. Vare of Pennsylvania, stating that he had seen all classes of laboring men in his district, including farmers and truck gardeners, declared he had not a single protest against the law.

Representative Schuyler Merritt of Connecticut urged that it be retained. "One of the things to be observed is the effect on the morale of the workmen of this country, and this law which helps them to conserve their health and produce their supplies should be retained."

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RAILWAY ENGINEERS SOLID FOR DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Warren S. Stone, president of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday to comment on Samuel Gompers' recent declaration that organized Labor was in favor of modification of the prohibition laws, said:

"There is one organization of Labor that Mr. Gompers did not speak for and could not speak for, when he made the declaration you refer to. I mean the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, comprising 84,000 members in the United States and Canada. For 20 years there has been a law on the books of our association prohibiting its members using liquor whether on or off duty. In 1915, the Brotherhood, by unanimous vote, adopted a resolution in favor of nationwide prohibition and we have never changed our views as to the wisdom of that action."

MAGYARS AIMING TO JOIN BOLSHIEVIKI

Object of Advance Against the
Tzecho-Slovaks Said to Be to
Break Through Into Ukraine—
Large Armies Being Organized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Christian Science Monitor has received the following comment upon the present situation from authoritative Tzecho quarters: Despite the Allies' warning to Bela Kun, the Magyar Bolsheviki continue their attacks on the Tzecho-Slovaks, especially in northeastern Slovakia. Their object is evidently to break through into Ukraine to join the Russian Bolsheviki, and should they succeed, the Bolsheviki danger in central and eastern Europe would undoubtedly assume very serious proportions.

The Magyars are energetically organizing great armies and their present forces may be estimated as not far short of 200,000 men, well equipped with ammunition, guns, and tanks, who possess great arsenals and an old stock of war matériel, not surrendered to the Allies.

This is the result of a curious allied policy toward Hungary. When the Magyar Bolsheviki came into power not much importance was attached to it, and they were allowed to imitate Lenin and institute propaganda in the neighboring countries, especially Slovakia and Transylvania.

The Rumanians replied by an incursion beyond the demarcation line, and their rapid advance might easily have resulted in the overthrow of the Bolsheviki regime. But, curiously enough, the Allies stepped in and stopped the Rumanians from further advancing. The Tzecho-Slovaks, on the other hand, observed the demarcation line, while the Magyars made continual minor attacks and, when the Rumanian advance was stopped, concentrated their steadily increasing forces against the small and insufficient Tzecho-Slovak forces in Slovakia, who had no intention of fighting them. Thus the Magyars have occupied a considerable part of Slovakia, and in so doing have revealed their dangerous character.

Hungarians Decide to Stop Aggression

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Budapest wireless message states that Bela Kun, Foreign Minister of the Hungarian Soviet Government, has notified Thomas G. Masaryk, President of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, that in view of the Allies' invitation to them to retire behind the frontier lines indicated, in order to put an end to futile hostilities, the Hungarians have taken necessary measures and forbidden their army to take any aggressive action. He, therefore, requests Mr. Masaryk to send plenipotentiaries to make necessary arrangements for terminating the fighting.

SENATOR M'CUMBER DEFENDS COVENANT AND THE TREATY

Speaking on Knox Resolution,
He Warns of Results Which
Will Follow Rejection and
of Possibility of Future Wars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Porter J. McCumber, Republican Senator from North Dakota, addressed the Senate yesterday in opposition to the Knox resolution, which aims to separate the League of Nations covenant from the treaty of peace. The North Dakota Senator is the only Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who advocates the immediate ratification of the treaty of peace embodying the League of Nations.

The Knox resolution, he declared, is nothing less than an attempt to destroy the league, and therefore means the nullification "of any effort for organized prevention of future wars." He characterized the resolution offered by the Pennsylvania Senator as representing "the views of an extremely small minority in the Senate and the country who are desperately opposed to any international peace organization."

If the United States Senate, he warned, refused to join in some scheme to prevent war, "as surely as the sun shall rise, every great nation will proceed to devise means for the wholesale destruction of nations, the nation which is most learned, most thorough and assiduous will take the lead in this nefarious design and manufacture gas bombs that will wipe out of existence, in a single night raid, New York, London, Paris or Berlin."

The circumstances under which Senator McCumber delivered his address were in marked contrast with those under which Senator Knox addressed the Senate the previous day. Republican Senators were conspicuous by their absence from the chamber, and not even the Democrats rallied to hear a Republican Senator support the President. The galleries were practically unoccupied, only a handful watching the proceedings.

Points Impressed
Senator McCumber attempted to establish the following points:

1. There is nothing in the League of Nations which conflicts with the Constitution and the powers given Congress under the Constitution to enter into international engagements.
2. The reservation regarding the Monroe Doctrine puts that fundamental policy on a stronger basis than before, inasmuch as the whole world practically gives specific recognition, while leaving the matter of

wholesale slaughter and starvation of millions of human beings, we are violating the fundamental law of the land and surrendering the independence of the country?"

Pleas for Isolation

Senator McCumber, continuing his speech, said:

The very first question that challenges our attention in the matter of a League of Nations is the question of whether a war in Europe is a matter of concern to the United States. The ultra opponents of any league of nations assert that European quarrels and European battles are no concern of ours.

Say the advocates of American isolation: This is no concern of ours. We are big enough to take care of ourselves, and therefore, we do not want to be brought into European squabbles.

Says the Senator from California, speaking of these European countries: "We do not need them as partners. They require us. They yield to us nothing. They can yield to us nothing. We give to them everything. We can protect our borders for centuries to come, just as we have done in centuries before. The Lord has given us geographical isolation, and the Lord has denied just that thing to the different races of Europe. And while our internationalists in behalf of the League of Nations prate of the fact that we cannot remain isolated, they forget that the geography of the situation remains immutable."

What do we get out of it, asks the Senator from California? Do we ask ourselves that question in the thousands of acts of generosity by which we gladden the lives of others? If the Senator does not ask himself that question, and I know he does not, then why does he insist that his nation, which he loves better than himself, should ask it? If the question means, what are we to get out of it from a financial or a territorial standpoint, I freely admit that we do not need the assistance of any power on earth to protect our rights. I admit that we are so much more powerful than any other single nation today, so secure in our vast territorial expanse, in our geographical position, and in our material resources, that we are practically immune from assault. But are we thereby relieved from any duty toward the rest of the world, or does that immunity impose upon us a greater duty toward those who are not so protected as we are? What is the true American answer? There can be but one. The God of international justice, by his special favors, has given to us in territorial extent, in that splendid isolation, in our vast resources, in our mighty population, has by his very law of compensation imposed upon us a greater duty than upon the less fortunate people of the world, to shield the weak and to compel international right.

The Duty of a Nation

Mr. President, there is no moral duty incumbent upon any man in his relation to his fellow man that is not equally incumbent upon a nation in its relation to every other nation. Does any man deny that proposition? What would you say of the strong, vigorous man, who would stand by while another strong man was beating a weak child to death, and idly remark: "It is no concern of mine; it is not my child." What would you say of a strong, vigorous swimmer who would stand on the shore and see a woman struggling in the waves that would soon be her death, reaching out her arms and crying for help, while he, folding his muscular arms, announces: "Oh, that is no concern of mine, she is not my wife or daughter." Mr. President, that doctrine of "no concern of ours" is a shameful and monstrous doctrine.

"Oh," but say the opponents to the League of Nations, "we can make up our minds what to do when the occasion arises." Well, Mr. President, what I want to do is to be right there on the spot when the occasion arises. Had the United States been right on the spot with an agreement signed by us and signed by Germany, that Germany would not make war on France or any other country without submitting to a League of Nations the question of the righteousness of her cause, the world would have been spared this awful conflagration, with its consequent miseries which can never be forgotten. You know, and I know, that so long as the present conception of international right continues, the conception that sovereignty has no bounds of limitations, we will not interfere unless some right of ours is attacked. What we want today is an international law on this subject, a law that will state that war by one nation is a matter of concern to every other nation, and that no unjust war shall be waged by any nation. Now, that is just exactly what this League of Nations does.

War's Great Cost

But you say we can continue a peaceful policy with the world without hindering ourselves to act in any particular way. Yes, that is exactly what we were saying for years prior to 1914, and especially prior to 1917. But we found that the world was not so large that we could escape being drawn into the vortex of a European conflagration. And while we scarcely got into the real conflict before its close, while not more than 250,000 American soldiers were on the actual battle line at any one time, it is safe to say that this war has cost the United States not less than \$40,000,000,000. And before the principal interest and pensions have been fully met, it is a conservative estimate that we shall have expended not less than \$100,000,000,000.

No, your premises are wrong. It is our concern, and if there is any great duty resting upon this country at the close of this sanguinary struggle, if that struggle has made one thing in the world clear and definite, it is the commanding duty of this country, the country most able to prevent war, and without whose assistance such prevention has been fully met, it is a conservative estimate that we shall have expended not less than \$100,000,000,000.

movement for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. I say candidly, senators, that you may defeat this treaty, this League of Nations; you may scatter abroad criticisms that are unjust or baseless; you may appeal to a national pride and to the selfish side of our nature; and thereby destroy at this time the hope that has been in the heart of every thinking, feeling, loving human being for centuries that the time would come when the same law which governs the rights of individuals would be applied to shield the lives of nations. But as surely as this is defeated and the world suffers another such calamity, deeper than the hatred toward the enemy will be the hatred toward the statesmen of the world who have failed in this great opportunity to league together to shield poor, innocent human beings from such sufferings and calamities as have been visited upon them because there was no law to check a great, powerful nation from criminal aggression.

Sentiment of the World

You may eliminate it from the hearts of these people by unjust and false interpretation but if you do so, in my candid judgment, you are committing a grievous wrong against the best impulses of the best people in the world, including our own.

I admit that the sentiment is not as strong in this country, because few, comparatively, of our vast population ever saw even one battlefield. Slight, in comparison with our population, were our losses. Other countries, bathed in blood, starved and emaciated, their cities full of cripples—armless, legless, sightless men, are calling to us whose wounds were slight to help them to rescue themselves from national hatreds and jealousies, which too many regard as elements of patriotism. Shall we, in the arrogance of our power and self-sufficiency, turn a deaf ear to their entreaties? This covenant represents the deliberations of nations, some very important, some very small and weak. It deals with complex situations in Europe, both as to races and boundaries. It comes to us as a compromise compact, which all of these great nations believe will accomplish the purpose of preventing any stupendous world war in the future. To secure the support of this country, special concessions have been given to us. Our Monroe Doctrine, which has never been acquiesced in by any European power except Great Britain, is by this instrument given a world sanction.

It seems to me that we are now put to the test as to whether our boast of special humanitarian impulses is but the bragadoctio mouthings of an insincere people, or the deep heart conviction of a Christian Nation.

Unjustly Attacked

I think none of us will claim that the instrument clearly and definitely conveys its purposes. But that it is susceptible of the construction many opponents have given it, and to the criticism based upon such construction, I most emphatically deny. During my 20 years as a member of this body, I recall but one or two instances in which an instrument has been so viciously and unjustly assailed.

Allegations have been made and published to the people of this country concerning the powers granted to the council or assembly provided for in this instrument, and the dangers to this country that are as false to the context and true meaning of the instrument as could possibly be imagined. It is my purpose to analyze several sections of this compact, so far as it relates to the league for permanent peace, and to present its meaning in a spirit of absolute fairness, and with the hope that I may be able to both simplify and clarify its meaning. In the condemnatory discussions, certain terms in the instrument have been so employed by speakers as to confuse and mislead. The term "League of Nations" is frequently used synonymously with "Council" or with "Assembly," or with both. The words "League of Nations" are but descriptive of the organization. It is the mere name. The powers and duties of the organization are exercised by and through two separate bodies, composed in the council of the representatives of nine leading nations and in the assembly of representatives of all nations entering into the compact.

Construction of Provisions

Mr. President, the spirit of sympathy or hostility, which more or less influences every mind, very often leads us into strained constructions to meet such sentiments. If we set out to search for faults, we are apt to look only for words or sentences or assumptions to support our purposes. Admitting, as I do, that I sincerely wish for the adoption of such a covenant, I shall, nevertheless, try to give to the proposed instrument its true and natural construction. The first and most important rule in the construction of any law, contract, or document is that it shall be so construed as to effectuate its purposes, and when these purposes are declared in the instrument itself, we must accept the declaration made in the instrument and not substitute our own views as to what might have been the purpose of the makers of the instrument. While to my mind the preamble is somewhat vague and clumsy, I do not think anyone will question that the following are the purposes which it intends to convey:

1. International cooperation to achieve international peace and security.
 2. The acceptance of obligations not to resort to war to settle international disputes;
 3. To prescribe what are just and honorable relations between nations;
 4. To establish the understanding of international law as a rule of conduct among governments; and
 5. To maintain just and scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations.
- The second, third, fourth and fifth declared purposes are all to subserve the first great purpose—the achieve-

ment and maintenance of international peace and security.

Is not every one of these purposes most laudable, most honorable, most devoutly to be prayed for?

Relation of Covenants

Mr. President, in connection with the processes by which these purposes are to be accomplished, let us examine into the code of international ethics on which these nations agree in their relations with each other. Considering them in relative importance, rather than in the order in which they may appear in the text, they are:

1. The members of the league agree to respect the territorial integrity of every other member of the league.

We hear talk of eliminating this provision. Mr. President, the right to



Porter J. McCumber
Senator from North Dakota

live as a nation is inseparable from the right to occupy certain national territory. Agreement to respect this right is the very foundation of any agreement to maintain international peace. The structure of international peace must necessarily be bottomed on the maintenance of this inviolable right of territory.

We wave all of the banners of sovereignty and independence as a scarecrow to frighten those who do not stop to consider that every compact or treaty between nations that has ever been adopted, or ever will be adopted, is just as much a surrender of our sovereignty or national independence as though the same treaty was made en bloc with all the nations in a single instrument. Whenever one nation agrees with another to do or not to do a thing which it has the right to decline to do or to do, it does not thereby surrender its sovereignty or its independence, but it agrees in honor that it will not exercise its sovereign authority on the subject covered by the agreement during the life of the compact without the consent of the other party to that compact; and Mr. President, the other party to the compact withholds the exercise of its sovereign power exactly in the same manner.

Surrender of Power

If a nation stood upon its dignity and its right to exercise its judgment whenever it saw fit, it not only would never enter into a treaty agreement, but at all times would, if a powerful country, be a menace to the peace of the world. In all the arguments against a League of Nations we hear of the powers which we surrender, but not a word of the powers surrendered by every other nation of the world—and all surrendered or held in abeyance for the grandest purpose that ever challenged the attention of nations.

So, Mr. President, the conference was unquestionably right when it declared in article 8:

"The members of the league recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement, by common action, of international obligations."

Mr. President, when this matter was before us at the last session, this provision was viciously attacked by those who oppose a League of Nations, on the ground that it allows Europe, whose interests might be antagonistic to our own, to determine the size of our army and navy, and weaken us of our ability to maintain our national policies, and especially our Monroe Doctrine. As a matter of fact, in that instrument each nation must agree to the limitation, and therefore we could not be bound unless we should agree that the comparative reduction was just, and every other nation would have to agree to the same thing.

And, again, instead of this danger of a combination against us, he would be a very poor reader of European rivalries who would not understand that these nations of Europe are far more fearful and far more jealous of each other than any one of them is or ever will be of the United States. It is the near danger, and not the remote danger, that always awakens rivalry and enmity. Therefore, if there were any danger of national jealousies or antipathies playing any part in the scheme of disarmament, the United States would, in all probability, have the best of it. And in any event the United States is not deprived of the power to say that in the proposed reduction of arms the relative diminution is not just to us, and refuse to accept it until it is made to conform to our idea of reductions.

Voting Strength Defined

But it is complained that in this League of Nations Great Britain has a voting power far superior to our own, because some of her self-governing colonies are allowed a vote, not in the council, which will undoubtedly settle all of the great international questions, but in the assembly, to which some international question might by some possibility be referred. Let us first consider the fairness or unfairness of such a declaration. I have never heard, either on the floor of the Senate or in any of the ad-

resses which have been made in opposition to this league outside of the Senate, a full, fair statement of its provisions relating to this subject. None of these opponents have told their audiences that in the council the British Empire has, in fact, but one vote. Art. 4 declares:

The Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy, of Japan, together with the representatives of four other members of the league. At the meetings of the Council, each member of the league shall have but one vote.

As at first organized, the other four shall consist of Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain. As to whether these other four shall be continued, or whether they shall be replaced by other nations, or whether the number shall be increased, all of which must be by unanimous vote—the British Empire has but one vote, and on all matters considered the United States has but one vote.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional members of the league, whose representatives shall always be members of the Council.

But, Mr. President, let us not forget that the Council can only do that by a unanimous vote. Therefore it is in the power of the United States to veto any attempt to add a single other member to the Council. This Council Canada has no vote, Australia has no vote, New Zealand has no vote, and none of them can become member of the Council without the consent of the United States.

Immigration Problems

Mr. President, it has been declared on this floor that under the provisions of this covenant the United States would be compelled to submit for determination the question of immigration and other domestic policies.

And it is urged that as Japan or China might declare that an exclusion law by the United States would threaten to disturb the good understanding and amity between either of these countries and the United States,

either the council or the assembly should remain, or whether they constitute a breach of the international compact could be passed upon by the council or the assembly. There is no foundation whatever for such a claim. It is true that under the provisions of this covenant any matter which any nation claims will disturb or tend to disturb international comity and good will, may be presented by any nation to either the council or the assembly, but it is not true that either the council or the assembly has the right to pass upon or decide every question which any nation might think engendered international hostility. It is true that the door is wide open for the presentation of any circumstances affecting international relations, no matter how trivial or how foolish. And, Mr. President, it would be impossible to close this door even partially if we expect to inculcate a spirit of friendship and trust. We cannot, in the instrument itself, differentiate between all classes of cases which might affect international amity more clearly than has been done by placing the domestic questions entirely outside the pale of international interference. This covenant guards and confines the questions which may be acted upon by either of these bodies to those questions that are not domestic in character.

RUSSIAN BOND ISSUES STATUS

Obligation of \$50,000,000, Now Matured, Cannot Be Met at Present, Holders Are Notified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Holders of security in the \$50,000,000 Russian Government 6½ per cent issue, taken out here three years ago and now matured, have been notified by the banking group interested in the flotation that it will be impossible to meet the obligation at maturity. The banking group has issued excerpts from communications from S. Ughet, charge d'affaires ad interim of Russia, and financial attaché to the Russian Embassy, and from the acting Secretary of State, Frank L. Polk, explaining the situation.

The banking group, which is composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, The Guaranty Trust Company, Lee, Higginson & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co., announced that steps are being taken to form a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

The letter from S. Ughet says that he has been in communication with the All-Russian Government in Omsk, under Admiral Kolchak, and although no reply has been received, the published accounts of the admiral's communication to the allied governments stated that the external obligations of the Russian Government, prior to November, 1917, would be recognized. The bond issue is one of the two external offerings made here; the other is for \$25,000,000, at 5½ per cent, five-year Russian treasury bonds, due Dec. 1, 1921, interest payable June 1 and Dec. 1. The interest on these bonds was paid on June 1 at the National City Bank. It is believed that a definite understanding may be had with a settled Russian Government before the next interest date.

COMMUNIST RIOTS OCCUR IN VIENNA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A German wireless message states that Communist riots occurred in Vienna on Sunday, but that the disturbances were not of an extensive character as the party leaders were arrested on Saturday. Attempts were made to liberate them by force with the result that shooting occurred and a number of people were killed and wounded.

GERMANY'S RECORD FOOD PRODUCTION

Robert Schmidt, Food Minister, Declares Country Used Every Available Plot of Ground for Growth of Something Edible

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Agricultural production in Germany has been held up to a high mark, said Mr. Robert Schmidt, the Food Minister, in the course of an interview today. He explained that Germany had maintained a remarkable record by using every available plot of ground for the growth of something edible.

Mr. Schmidt declared, however, in answer to a question relative to the employment of the idle thousands in the cities who refuse to go to the country, that in general they are not needed, since the farmers who have returned from the war have proved themselves to be very energetic and helpful and were doing everything possible to insure a good harvest. He added that the workmen who are employed would not go to the country, not only because farming was unfamiliar and distasteful to them, but because of the miserable housing conditions in certain sections, notably in East Prussia and West Prussia, where Polish and Russian laborers formerly emigrated, gathered the harvests and returned to their homes. He declared that the houses they occupied were so "primeval" that the German workers refuse to live in them.

Money Loans or Donations

The government is handling the problem by means of money loans or donations for new buildings in country communities, but Mr. Schmidt said the shortage of building material was a serious handicap, and the coal shortage complicated the situation.

The Food Minister then discussed the economic, or what he called the "food effect" of the allied peace terms in alienating territories in Silesia, Posen, West Prussia, East Prussia, the Saar region, and Schleswig-Holstein. He said the western part of Germany was not important from a crop standpoint, but termed Upper Silesia as an "additional supply source" and Posen and West Prussia as "over-plus or excess districts" for sugar, potatoes, and grain, the loss of which would be keenly felt. He said Germany recently imported large quantities of potatoes from abroad, principally from Ireland, so that the weekly ration could be raised from three to five pounds. The loss of the eastern territories, he said, would necessitate further importations at a "ruinous" rate of exchange.

Question of Illicit Food Trade

Asked whether he thought the colossal illicit food trade of Germany by which the rich can secure food at enormous prices while the poor are forced to go hungry, will be controlled, the Minister replied that he thought not, since the general relaxation following the armistice produced an increase in the number of food law violations. Such control, however, as remains, thanks to Germany's former discipline, he said, must be continued. Free trade in all products cannot as yet be permitted, or the poor would be deprived of bread and potatoes, two of their most important foods.

Germany's next harvest, especially wheat, will be fairly good, said Mr. Schmidt. Potatoes will be somewhat more plentiful, although large importations will be necessary. Sugar beets will be 12 per cent below the normal production, while the meat supply will be the "worst chapter in the food story," he said.

Germany's harvest will begin ripening in mid-July, and will be finished about the middle of September, with a few crops, such as potatoes and beets maturing as late as October. For the interim Germany is relying on its slender reserves and on food from abroad, principally from the United States. One-half of the food expected from the United States is now in German harbors or already distributed. Germany paying for it 1,054,000,000 marks in gold.

DECREES AFFECTING IMPORTS TO FRANCE

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official journal to be issued tomorrow will print two decrees affecting imports to France. The first will remove the ban from most of the im-

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Prices as Low as the Lowest

Special Values in Solitaires
\$25, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$150, \$200

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Gold Filled, \$16.00 up
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BOSTON
41 SUMMER STREET

ports, the few exceptions being luxuries, various articles forming the subject matter of inter-allied agreements and textile manufacturers, the principal producing centers of which are in devastated regions and consequently require special protection.

The second decree will place extra customs duties on imports, these being calculated on an ad valorem basis, existing duties falling, by reason of increased prices, to accomplish the object of affording protection to home industries. These duties, however, will not be imposed upon foodstuffs or articles indispensable to manufacturers.

MR. BONAR LAW'S OPINION ON TERMS

There Must Be Just Peace, He Says, at Loan Meeting, but a Just Peace Means Stern Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Mr. Andrew Bonar Law at the inauguration of the Victory Loan campaign at the Guildhall on Monday stated that no importance was to be attached to the rumors of differences of opinion at the Peace Conference. Differences there naturally were, he said, but they are being overcome by examination, by discussion and above all by good will, which is at the basis of it all.

Today, Mr. Bonar Law declared, the united body of the Allies was presenting terms to the enemy which do not represent any compulsion of one upon another but the considered views of the whole body representing the Allies in Paris. So far as the British were concerned, the German reply was considered by the Imperial Cabinet.

The general view expressed by the British Prime Minister was the unanimous view of the whole Cabinet, declared Mr. Bonar Law further, adding: "Unless we are to lose every object for which we entered the war, there must be a just peace, but a just peace must be a stern peace, peace which makes sure, not by words or by treaties, but by facts, that the crime committed five years ago will never be committed in the world again."

TRIAL OF THE LAON INFORMERS BEGINS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The trial of the Laon informers, who, it is alleged, during the German occupation of Laon and other cities, in order to save themselves and obtain pecuniary advantages from the Germans, acted as spies upon their neighbors and denounced them before the invaders, a procedure which resulted in some of the citizens being shot and imprisoned, began yesterday before a military court.

Among 25 accused is Mr. Emile Toqué, who was formerly in the Colonial service of the French Government, but who was dismissed owing to his treatment of the natives. Mr. Toqué, who was settled in Laon at the time of the German occupation, actively cooperated with the enemy and contributed numerous articles to the infamous Gazette des Ardennes.

PROPOSED PORT STRIKE AVOIDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—The proposed port strike has been avoided, a mass meeting having rejected the proposal to strike, at the instance of the more experienced workmen. The Syndicalists are reported to be losing their grip on the workers.

NEW DIRECTOR ELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Quebec—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company held on Tuesday, Capt. the Hon. William J. Shaughnessy was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. James Dunsmuir of Victoria, British Columbia.

Imperial Valley Cantaloupes 15c

Big, ripe, mellow beauties right from California, all ready for your breakfast table. They're always good, but this year they are unusually sweet and juicy.

NEW POTATOES, Lb. 5c
From Norfolk, Va. Medium sized, splendid flavor, white and mealy. We have eaten them and know whereof we speak.

FINEST VERMONT BUTTER
A golden spread for your daily bread, with the rich creamy flavor, the firmness and smoothness of texture which make it simply above criticism. 60c Lb.

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.
55 Summer St., 6 and 8 Faneuil Hall Sq., 87 and 89 Causeway St., 274 Friend St. BOSTON, MASS.

"Campbell Make"

Stands for Quality and Style
House Dresses, School Dresses and Rompers

Sold by Stores Throughout British Columbia
Manufactured by J. W. CAMPBELL, Vancouver

STATES' STANDING ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

- Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
- Number that stand in favor, 6.
- Number that stand against, 0.
- Number needed of those yet to vote, 30.
- States that have ratified, with date: ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
- WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
- MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
- KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
- NEW YORK—June 18, 1919.
- OHIO—June 18, 1919.

FORMAL WELCOME TO ATLANTIC AIRMEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—After an enthusiastic reception at Holyhead, Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown arrived at Euston this evening and were formally welcomed by representatives of the Royal Air Force and the controller of civil aviation, who added his congratulations to those already received from other distinguished sources, including King George, the Prime Minister, and the American authorities.

Great precautions had been taken to insure that the aviators were not overwhelmed by excessive enthusiasm and they were safely escorted to a waiting car and thence to the Royal Aero Club. The sincerity of the country's welcome was not diminished by this more effective organization, thousands blocking the approach to the station and lining the route.

Harry G. Hawker, who will compete with Captain Alcock in an aerial race round London on Saturday, was among the first to greet the successful aviators. Disappointment is felt at the partial wrecking of the machine in the Irish bog where the landing was effected, but there is a prospect of saving it.

CONFIDENCE VOTED IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Confidence in the government here was voted in the Chamber of Deputies today, 349 to 157, following a session during which the mutiny of the sailors of the Black Sea fleet was discussed.

Closing the debate for the forenoon, Mr. Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister, declared the trouble was due entirely to Bolshevik propaganda and said the Chamber "must decide between the democratic inter-allied policy and the policy of the Socialists, who want France to abdicate before the Bolsheviks." The Minister provoked an outburst from the Socialists by declaring that, in his opinion, bolshevism was lost.

Jules Delahaye, a Royalist Deputy, aroused much feeling by declaring that foreign money was being used for propaganda work in France and that the Socialist Party had assumed the task of circulating it in the navy, notably at Odessa and Sebastopol. The Socialists demanded that the government make a declaration on the subject, but Mr. Pichon said he had no knowledge of it.

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Our Permanent Guarantees

We Guarantee the price of everything we sell to be as low as, and in many instances lower than, the same article can be bought elsewhere in New England.

We Guarantee the qualities and values of our merchandise in every case to be fully as good as, and in many instances better than, can be found in any other New England store.

NOTE—These guarantees are not new—they are as old as the business itself. Our care in applying them is as scrupulous as it is possible to make it. If, as sometimes happens in spite of the utmost care, a case occurs which has eluded our vigilance, we would thank our patrons to call our attention to same, and the necessary correction will be immediately made.

Jordan Marsh Company
Boston, Mass.

Dodson Bird Houses
Inviting Summer Homes for Our Nat. Birds
They are scientifically built by a bird-lover, who lives in a bird house, and who has devoted years of study to the song birds and their habits. Mr. Dodson's close observation and nature study have taught him the small details which not only attract the birds but make their homes beautiful. He invites them to return season after season. These bird houses are not only an addition to the natural surroundings. Free bird book sent on request. Illustrating Dodson line and giving prices, also beautiful bird picture free. **JOSEPH H. DODSON**, Free. 117 Harrison Ave., Evanston, Illinois.

ORDER NOW—Let the houses house their new-born season after season.



The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd.

Tales at the Tailor's

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"This 'ere land settlement for soldiers takes the bun, yus, it fairly annexes the gingerbread," said little Joe Mizzles, the village tailor. "Why, when I left London to come and live 'ere in Little Tittlemarsh, look what a job I 'ad to get land, and when I says land, I mean an acre."

"Did you ever hear tell of Noah Lucas goin' to Croley to fetch his cow what was given him?" asked Farmer Pipkin.

"No, can't say as I've 'eard the yarn, Farmer Pipkin; trot it out, while I'm stitching these buttons on."

"Well," said Farmer Pipkin, seating himself on the old couch beside Mr. Bull, the butcher, "you will mind several years ago Jesse Collins promised three acres and a cow to every one."

"Aye, he did that. I mind it well, Farmer," said Mr. Bull, taking a large apple out of his pocket and biting it ferociously.

"Well," continued Farmer Pipkin, "some of the lads thought to have a bit of a frolic with old Noah," and—

An Interruption

"Art a mo' gunner," interrupted Joe Mizzles, "speak a bit louder. Mr. Bull's puttin' up such a barrage with that happle, I can 'ardly 'ear yer."

Mr. Bull threw the core at Joe Mizzles, who, however, ducked and avoided it. Farmer Pipkin chuckled and wobbled good-humoredly at the interruption, and when his fat face had straightened again and the wobbling had ceased he continued: "Aye, poor old Noah! My missus was up to see Mrs. Lucas about her sparring her Susan for a day to come and help her, when in rushed young Tom Shepherd, saying a fine cow had come to Croley station for Noah. Poor Noah, he was that pleased he hardly knowed what to do, the missus said. First he goes and cleans out the byre, then he gets a halter and walks the three miles to the station."

"Aye, that he did," chimed in Mr. Bull.

"Well, of all the mugs," commented Joe Mizzles.

"Aye, aye," continued Farmer Pipkin, "up walks Noah to the station, and there sure enough was a score of lads grinning, and Jack Taplin dances up to Noah like a Merry Andrew, and saying, 'Your cow's come, Noah,' pulls a little china cow out of his pocket and gives it to him."

"Dog bite me!" said Joe Mizzles, roaring with laughter.

"And wasn't Noah mad, Aye! And the lads ran off and hid till things blew over."

A Good Yarn

"Dog bite me!" Farmer Pipkin, that's a real good 'un."

"Aye, 'tis," laughed Mr. Bull, "I've oft 'eard the yarn, but Noah laughs about it now."

"Well," resumed Farmer Pipkin, "it's three acres and a cottage now, that's all the cry, and there baint much chance of the soldier's getting either; that's my opinion."

"Ah, but you gentlemen 'ave't seen today's paper, 'ave you?"

"No," replied Farmer Pipkin and Mr. Bull in unison. For the paper was always a day late at Little Tittlemarsh.

"Well, I've got one 'ere," resumed Joe, "as young Jones, what came on furlough this mornin' brought with 'im."

"Read it to us, Mr. Mizzles," said Mr. Bull, surreptitiously taking another apple from his pocket and polishing it on his coat sleeve.

"Well, don't scratch that happle as loud as yer did the last, Mr. Bull, cos I can't bear the scratch of a happle."

"Tell us about it, Joe, if you've read it, we won't trouble you to read it all out, then you won't have to stop work, and I shall be able to take the coat away with me."

"Right-o," Farmer Pipkin, "I'll give you and Mr. Bull the stuff of the thing, sort of. The government is going to propose a scheme to Parliament for soldiers to settle on the land."

"It sounds as if they was flies or locusts, don't it?" interrupted Mr. Bull.

"It seems some one 'as just informed the government that the expense of fitting a man out with 10 acres would be too great."

A Cottage and an Acre

"I could have told them that," said Farmer Pipkin, snatching his leg with his stick, and where was the land coming from?"

"Well," resumed Joe, "the idea now is to build a cottage and give an acre of land to each former soldier and laborer who requires it, and is prepared to pay the rent."

"An acre," laughed Mr. Bull, "Why, what do they expect to do with that?"

"Oh, plant marbles and water 'em, and expect a music 'all to grow up in the night very likely," said Joe.

"But look here!" Farmer Pipkin exclaimed. "What sort of a living can even a skilled man get off one acre, tell me?"

"Forty pound an acre profit from fruit-growing, the paper talks about," said Joe.

"Aye, aye, 'talks about,'" assented Farmer Pipkin, "they newspaper men does a powerful lot of talkin'."

"The idea is for 'arf the acre to be used as a garden, and the other 'arf to be

used for keepin' poultry, or pigs, or goats, or fruit-growin'."

"But," said Mr. Bull, "a man can't live on an acre."

"No, the idea is for the occupier, or owner, for he can be both, under this scheme, the idea is," explained Joe, "for the occupier to obtain work in the district to keep 'imself and attend to 'is garden in 'is spare time and make a bit extra on it."

"Oh, that's all right," agreed Farmer Pipkin and Mr. Bull together, "provided he can get work."

"Well, there are 1,600,000 more acres under cultivation now than there was before the war," argued Joe.

"Aye, but it all depends on how many take cottages, but it'll be a nice expense to the country," said Mr. Bull.

"What other scheme is there, Joe?" queried Farmer Pipkin.

"Why, there's another scheme to take large farms, copartnership farms, they're called; the government puts a manager and then out of the profit first pays the men, then the manager, then the interest on the capital. Anythink what's over, would be divided in the same proportion among capital, the manager, and the blokes what does

surmount yet do not realize are obstacles. The public, on the other side of the barrier, sees the beasts in apparent freedom, and even the most delicate specimens, hitherto the despair of keepers, are said to thrive and even reproduce as if at liberty."

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used for keepin' poultry, or pigs, or goats, or fruit-growin'."

"But," said Mr. Bull, "a man can't live on an acre."

"No, the idea is for the occupier, or owner, for he can be both, under this scheme, the idea is," explained Joe, "for the occupier to obtain work in the district to keep 'imself and attend to 'is garden in 'is spare time and make a bit extra on it."

"Oh, that's all right," agreed Farmer Pipkin and Mr. Bull together, "provided he can get work."

"Well, there are 1,600,000 more acres under cultivation now than there was before the war," argued Joe.

"Aye, but it all depends on how many take cottages, but it'll be a nice expense to the country," said Mr. Bull.

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INCIDENT CLOSED, SAYS MEXICO

Action on Border Attack Is Thought Significant—Inquiry Proposed Into Relations of Mexico and the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following the mild protest to the press in a statement made by Gen. Candido Aguilar of Mexico, regarding the entry of American troops into Mexico, the same Mexican, who, besides being Governor of Veracruz, is connected with the Mexican Foreign Office, issued a statement yesterday in which the border incident of Sunday is described as closed.

According to the statements made by the diplomatists on both sides there was presumably no understanding between the two governments, although, on the other hand, there are some circumstances which would seem to indicate that the incident was not without diplomatic antecedents. The coming of General Aguilar to Washington on a special mission may be an indication, it is believed, of a change of attitude on the part of President Carranza toward the United States.

Statement of General Aguilar

"The Mexican Government considers as closed," his statement to the press reads, "the incident brought about by the crossing of American troops into Mexico, and have approved the manner in which this matter was treated by the Department of State, by Confidential Ambassador Aguilar, and by Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim) Rojo."

It was considered significant in the manner in which this matter was treated, as admitted by Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State, that Mexico did not protest to the United States Government over the invasion of its territory in pursuit of Villa forces. General Aguilar limited his protest to a mild statement to the press, and this is what the Mexican Government has approved.

Officials denied that the United States was aiding the Carranza forces in attacking Villa. So long as the rebels do their fighting without endangering lives and property on the American side of the border, they say, the United States will not interfere. Whatever agreement, tacitly or formally, may exist between the United States and the Carranza Government as to the right of the United States freely to cross the border to stop firing by rebels into American territory, the State Department is not abating its representations to the Carranza Government that lawlessness must be stamped out. General Aguilar assures the State Department that this is being done and will be prosecuted energetically.

Investigation Proposed

An investigation of every phase of the relations existing between the United States and the Republic of Mexico is contemplated in a resolution introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by N. J. Gould, Republican Representative from New York. The resolution is the outcome of the recent advance by American troops into Mexico and provides for a special committee to be composed of six members, three from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and three from the House Foreign Affairs Committee. It is proposed that the committee should investigate the following aspects of the situation:

1. The relations, i. e., political and military, of the United States with Mexico from the year 1910 until the date of the report.
2. The conditions and incidents leading up to, concerned in or responsible for such relations.
3. The economical, political and physical treatment accorded American and other foreign citizens in Mexico and elsewhere as to their lives and property in the Republic of Mexico, subsequent to 1910.
4. The extent to which the government of the United States, through ministerial assurances to foreign governments or otherwise has obligated the people of the United States for the collection or payment or liquidation of public or private claims against the government of the people of Mexico.
5. The policy and activity of the government of the United States in presenting claims of American citizens for loss of life and property, confiscation, retroactive legislation or governmental activity in seeming violation of the tenets of international law, since 1910; including measures taken and representations made to the government of Mexico in efforts to forestall the inimical effects of such acts or measures of the Mexican Government.
6. The individual and factional responsibility for robbery, maltreatment and murder of American citizens in the Republic of Mexico and on American territory contiguous thereto.

STATE TO OBTAIN BUNKER HILL SHAFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Bunker Hill Monument Association, at its annual meeting on Tuesday, voted to accept an act of the Massachusetts Legislature under which the corporation will convey to the Commonwealth the Bunker Hill Monument and the land owned by the association near by.

ATTACKS IN BRAZIL ON UNITED STATES

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—The propaganda campaign against the United States begun a month ago in paid notices in a local morning newspaper

continues. These notices and articles reach approximately 2000 words daily. Usually there is one long article and one of smaller dimensions, freshly prepared.

Dispatches unfavorable to the United States also are being published. Flume and other matters vitally concerning the Italians are frequently the subject of vitriolic attacks on President Wilson, who seems to be the chief target, though virtually everything North American has been included.

North American official and commercial circles assert that no counter-attack is contemplated, as they do not think this would be effective. At the same time it is considered in these circles that other than commercial interests are behind the attacks.

GOVERNORS AND SUFFRAGE ACTION

Cooperation by Several States Assured if Enough Votes for Ratification Are in View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—In reply to requests telegraphed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, asking the governors of 22 states to call special sessions of the legislatures in order that the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment may be ratified by the necessary 36 states in time to permit women to vote in the 1920 presidential election, a number of governors have notified her of their willingness to do so.

Governor Stephens of California wired that he would gladly call such a session if convinced that enough state legislatures would convene to insure ratification, and added that he believed his State would ratify by a practically unanimous vote. Others willing to call such a session are the governors of New Hampshire, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

At the time the amendment was passed, the legislatures of Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin were in session, and Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan promptly ratified it. The legislatures of Georgia, Alabama, Ohio, and Texas reconvene this year. It is expected that special sessions for other business are to be called this year in Louisiana, New Jersey, and Maine, and in Iowa next January.

Legislatures meet regularly in January, 1920, in Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, South Carolina, New Jersey, and Georgia.

New York Women Rejoice

They Are Proud of Legislature's Action, Says Suffragist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—"New York has honored herself by honoring the women of the country. Through the quick and unanimous action taken by our Legislature in ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment our legislators have shown real respect and true consideration for the womanhood of our land," says Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the League of Women Voters of New York City. "New York women are filled with pride and gratitude. We are proud of the fact that our State—the great Empire State—will go down in history as one of the first to champion the enfranchisement of all our women, thus taking a leading part in the modern movement for democracy of which woman suffrage is a part. June 16 is a red letter day in the annals of woman suffrage in this State, since ratification is the period at the close of the sentence, the close of the long suffrage struggle of 60 years. The fine example set by New York will be followed by other states and will hasten the complete emancipation of the American woman."

Special Session Refused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SANTA FE, New Mexico—In reply to a petition of organized women of Santa Fe, Albuquerque and other New Mexican towns, requesting a special session of the Legislature to ratify the Federal Woman's Suffrage Amendment, Governor Larrazola has announced that he will not call a special session to ratify the suffrage amendment because the present Legislature is against woman's suffrage. The lower house voted against it last February.

Ratification Favored

BOSTON, Massachusetts—By a vote of 9 to 1, the joint committee on Federal Relations of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday favored the immediate ratification of the Susan B. Anthony Federal Equal Suffrage Amendment.

MAINTENANCE ASKED OF WELFARE WORK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Maintenance of the present welfare and educational activities in the army was urged yesterday before the Senate Military Committee by F. P. Keppel, assistant secretary of the War Department, who recommended, however, army control of the work now being carried on by the Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus and similar organizations. He asked that the \$8,000,000 appropriation originally recommended be restored by the Senate to the Army Bill. "I think the program makes for Americanization," Mr. Keppel said.

SPANISH LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—The 4 per cent Spanish loan of 1,656,000,000 pesetas has been five times oversubscribed.

BOYCOTT OF JAPAN IN CHINA EFFECTIVE

Vacant Spaces Placed With Appeals for Complete Embargo—Movement Having Results Even Among Coolies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Advices from China report the boycott of Japanese goods, as a protest by the Chinese over the action of the Peace Conference in giving to Japan the economic rights in the Province of Shantung formerly held by Germany, as follows:

"While several unique ways were devised to further the boycott on things Japanese, the movement took an advance in the settlements when telephone and telegraph posts, fronts of unoccupied premises and walls of all shops lining the main thoroughfares were covered with posters, bills, cartoons, poetic proclamations, and stenciled characters, calling on Chinese to place a complete embargo on Japanese products."

"Japanese crockery contributed by agitators was strung along electric posts with the label: 'These are made in Japan, don't buy them.' Enamelled wash basins made in the islands were displayed with inscriptions such as 'Take me back to Japan, no home for me here!' and 'Distinguish me from your own products.'"

"The Japanese shipping concerns in Shanghai are suffering the heaviest pinch in the boycott, according to the comprador of one Japanese shipping company in Shanghai the entire clientele of Chinese has forsaken his company. Meanwhile the shortage of Chinese shipping accommodations is seriously felt. Congestion in the river ports, according to information received by the local merchants, is unprecedented. Chinese are demanding that the native steamship companies put more vessels into service along the Yangtze ports."

"Even among the coolie class the movement is having results. A large number of rickshaw coolies refused to pull Japanese. When asked why they did not take the fare, the reply was, 'No wanchew pull Japanese.' At Ningpo a Japanese steamer was forced to return to Nagasaki with a shipload of coal, because the local coolies would not unload the fuel despite the fact that they were tempted with handsome wages."

PEACE JUBILEE FOR SOLDIER MEMORIAL

TACOMA, Washington—Soon after the signing of the armistice a group of patriotic Tacomans began to plan for the erection of some suitable memorial in honor of the soldiers, sailors and marines of Pierce County—in which Tacoma lies—who served the United States. It was decided to build a memorial civic auditorium.

To raise funds a Northwest Peace Jubilee was determined on, to be held from June 30 to July 7. The City Council vacated more than a half mile of highway on Cliff Avenue, popularly known as "The Cliff." Attraction of all sorts will grace "The Cliff" on June 30. In a manufacturing exhibition building products of every description manufactured in the northwest will be displayed. There will be many carnival attractions. The Tacoma Stadium, which has a seating capacity of 25,000 and space outside of this for an additional 20,000 spectators, will be utilized for entertainments.

"Miss Columbia," a Tacoma girl who will be chosen from a field of 20 candidates will rule as "Jubilee Queen" over the celebration.

CANADIAN SENATE AND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Senate yesterday limited the government's prohibition legislation to the period of the war. The bill which prohibits the importation, manufacture, and transportation of intoxicating liquors was in validation of orders-in-council passed under the War Measures Act about a year ago. It provides that the restrictions should remain in force for the period of the war and for 12 months thereafter. The measure passed the House of Commons without amendment and

without vote and yesterday came to the Senate.

Senator De Veber moved and Senator Ross seconded an amendment striking out the words "And for 12 months thereafter." The amendment was put to the Chamber after a short debate and carried by a vote of 24 to 24. The effect of the Senate amendment, should it be unchanged when the measure is finally passed, will be that on the declaration of peace, the present restrictions will cease.

Importation of intoxicating liquors from outside Canada will then again be permitted, manufacture will be allowed, and the inter-provincial transportation embargo will be lifted. In fact the Provinces will be given full jurisdiction in the matter, their action being supplemented by the Doherty Act of 1916, which provides that it shall be an offense to transport, or carry liquor into a Province for a purpose which is declared in that Province to be illegal.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MONDELL LAND BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Mrs. Haviland D. Lund of New York, New York, secretary of the Forward to the Land League, told the House Public Lands Committee yesterday that she was responsible for issuance of propaganda designed to defeat the project of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, for farms for soldiers and sailors.

Replying to questions of N. J. Sinnott, chairman of the committee, Representative from Oregon, Mrs. Lund, who appeared to oppose the measure, said that press matter charging the committee with failure to give T. C. Atkinson, representing the national Grange, a fair hearing had been prepared and sent out by her direction. She testified she paid a newspaper man \$50 to write the articles, but that she was not responsible for the charge that the committee had been unfair to Atkinson. She explained that she felt this was the only way she "could obtain publicity so the people in Congress would know about it."

ANTI-VIVISECTION MEASURE INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—The bill to prohibit vivisection of dogs, introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Myers of Montana, has the endorsement of the Birmingham Humane Society, according to its president, Mrs. W. N. Wood, who told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor she favored broadening its scope to include all animals.

Mrs. Wood, who was a pioneer worker for the prevention of cruelty to animals, says children are encouraged to raise guinea pigs to sell to Birmingham hospitals for experimental purposes, which, she declares, could only tend to make children indifferent to the sufferings of animals and dull their finer sensibilities. She is preparing a bill, which is approved by the leading educators of Alabama, requiring instruction in all public schools regarding humane treatment of animals. The measure, which is to be presented to the coming session of the Legislature, would prohibit using any animals for experimental purposes in the schools.

SIX-YEAR HIGH SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Vermont News Office
BELLows FALLS, Vermont—In accordance with recommendations of the superintendent of schools, the Bellows Falls high school and grammar school will reopen this fall on an entirely new plan of organization. The grammar school will cease to exist and will be merged with the high school in a six-year high school. The work will be departmental throughout the entire six years and some high school subjects will be begun in what are now grammar grades. The teachers of the graded and high schools who were granted an increase of 10 per cent have been granted another increase of 5 per cent.

FIREWORKS FORBIDDEN

NEW YORK, New York—Use of fireworks here on Independence Day this year is forbidden by a proclamation issued by Mayor Hylan, who appealed for a "safe and sane" July Fourth.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS IN CANADA

Report Dealing With Reclassification of Dominion Civil Service Laid on Table of House—Session May Close in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—An indication that the present session of the Canadian Parliament may be expected to draw to a close soon is seen in the continued sittings which commenced on Tuesday and which will be continued to the end of the proceedings. Saturdays will also be taken instead of being holidays as before. This will make three sittings daily at 11 o'clock, 3 o'clock, and 8 o'clock, and with a general hastening up of business and a shortening of speeches, which the "Whips" are endeavoring to bring about, Parliament will in all probability be brought to a close in the first week in July, having been in session for over four months.

The chief subject discussed in the lobbies of the House on Tuesday was the arrest of the strike leaders in Winnipeg. The news caused quite a sensation. The arrests were brought about by the investigations of the Dominion Government.

The report, which has been awaited with eagerness for a considerable time, dealing with the reclassification of the Dominion Civil Service, was on Tuesday laid on the table of the House of Commons. It is a voluminous report, consisting of 700 pages, and classifies some 60,000 positions in the civil service. The territory it covers is embraced from Halifax to Vancouver, while many foreign countries are also included, no fewer than 1600 different kinds of employment from charwoman to deputy minister are standardized. The salaries range from 50 cents per hour to \$5000 per annum. The bill dealing with the classification will go to a special committee of the House. It should be noted that it is not "persons" who have been classified, but "positions." While, generally speaking, the classification makes for salary increases in the majority of the positions, it should be added that there are to be no decreases of the salaries of the present incumbents of any post; in other words, where any reductions have been made in any position, they are not to affect the present holder of that position. The rates under the new classification have not been drawn up with any regard to the present high cost of living. To meet this situation another bonus is to be paid to the members of the civil service to enable them to cope with the ever-increasing cost to the family exchequer.

The work of classification has been carried on since last August by the firm of Arthur Young & Co. of Chicago, Toronto, and New York, who were engaged by the Canadian Government for this important work, and by it has been established a new minimum and maximum rate of pay for each position in the civil service. The bill dealing with the classification will remedy the confused conditions now existing in respect to the relation of pay work, it will insure the same pay for the same work, and it will carry this uniformity throughout the service regardless of department lines or geographical location of work.

Naturalization Bill in Canada

Sir Robert Borden Introduces Measure in the House of Commons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—In the House of Commons yesterday, the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, introduced a measure styled the Naturalization Bill, which was read for the first time. In doing so, the Prime Minister stated to the House that the purpose of the bill was to make Canadian naturalization uniform with that of the United Kingdom. The provisions were framed with that purpose, he said, and did not depart in any important way from the provisions of the imperial measure passed last year.

Provision is made under the bill for revocation of certificates of naturalization granted in Canada, where such certificates have been obtained by fraud, where the holder has shown

himself by act or speech to be disaffected or disloyal to His Majesty, where the holder during the war, unlawfully traded with the enemy, where the holder was not of good character at the date of grant of the certificate, where he has continued to reside abroad for not less than seven years and not maintained connection with His Majesty's dominions, where, according to the law of the state at war with His Majesty, the holder remains a subject of that state, and, finally where the continuance of the certificate is not conducive to the public good. Provision is also made for the naturalization of persons who were with the British forces in the war.

In reply to a recommendation sent out by Mr. McKenzie, leader of the opposition, that, seeing the importance of the bill, it might stand until another session, the Prime Minister said it was important that its provisions should be carried into effect with as little delay as possible.

RAILROAD EARNINGS GUARANTEE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia—The Southern Traffic League held a special meeting here to determine the shippers' policy toward railroad legislation before the present Congress, and adopted a report of a committee in which southern shippers were recorded as firmly opposed to any form of government guarantee of railroad earnings. The league, considered that the railroads, during the war, had accumulated larger earnings than at any time in their history, and saw no reason for national legislation to guarantee future earnings and to deprive the states of rate-making powers.

There should be no change, it was held, in the relative powers of the federal and state railroad boards, and in addition the league declared its belief that the rail systems should be returned to private ownership and private operation by Jan. 1, 1920. The Southern Traffic League is to be represented at the mass meeting of shipping interests to be assembled in Washington soon. It voted to oppose the Poincaré bill, making legal provision for the establishment of a rigid long and short haul rule, so called.

SENATORS ORDER PALMER INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The charges that have been made against A. Mitchell Palmer's administration as Alien Property Custodian and which have held up the Senate's approval of his appointment as Attorney-General of the United States, will be publicly aired at a hearing tomorrow before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The committee yesterday decided to hold the hearing, after Mr. Palmer had called at the Capitol, where he personally demanded of the committee that it dispose of his case without further delay.

Mr. Palmer called upon William P. Dillingham, Senator from Vermont, chairman of the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee, to which the Palmer nomination was referred, and told Senator Dillingham that he did not want to continue to hold the office of Attorney-General under a cloud, and that he did not want to have the charges dropped quietly, as a result of which he would be approved by the Senate.

SIR A. GEDDES' SUBSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec—At a meeting of the Board of Governors of McGill University, Dr. Frank D. Adams, professor of geology and dean of the faculty of applied science, was appointed acting principal of the university, in the absence of Sir Auckland Geddes, who has been granted a year's leave to permit of his continuing to serve as a member of the administration of Mr. Lloyd George in Great Britain.

DOCTORS DECLARE FOR PROHIBITION

Fifteen Chicago Physicians Agree on Its Desirability—Ten of Them Think Use of Drugs Will Not Be Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In a symposium of opinions from 15 of the leading physicians of Chicago, obtained by and published in the Daily News of Chicago, these medical men unanimously declare that prohibition of the liquor traffic is desirable. Ten of the 15 are of the opinion that the use of drugs will not be increased because of prohibition.

The opinion of Dr. John Dill Robinson, health commissioner of Chicago, as published is as follows: "When nation-wide prohibition becomes effective, this country will begin an epoch which in my judgment will be marked by a wonderful decrease in the death rate. There will be many other salutary effects as well as a decreased death rate, but a wonderful decrease in mortality figures will be most striking. There will be more money for food and clothing, and better housing conditions."

"A number of people have expressed the view that there will be a large increase in the use of opium and its derivatives after prohibition of alcoholic liquors takes place. I do not believe this increase will be very marked and whatever increase there will be will serve only to tighten up the organization prohibiting the sale of these deadly drugs."

"The Federal Government is active in regard to smuggling and will become more so as the days go by. The large number of federal officers engaged in enforcing the prohibition of liquor will likewise be available for suppression of any wholesale attempt to use opium."

"Then, too, I am quite confident that the large mass of alcohol users are not going to resort to the use of body, mind and soul killing opium or its derivatives as a substitute for alcohol. The average user of alcohol quickly becomes perfectly normal and there is no excuse for any one of them feeling that he will need opium or any of its derivatives. The ultimate end will be prohibition of the use of opium by physicians or anyone else."

ONLY 16 BREWERIES IN CHICAGO LICENSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Only 16 of the 43 breweries in the city have renewed their licenses. Twenty-seven have failed to give any indication to the city collector as to whether they intend going out of business or obtaining an extension on their licenses. The city collector of licenses has issued a letter to the chief of police asking him to arrest drivers employed by breweries that have not been licensed unless those who have failed to renew their licenses indicate what they intend to do.

WASHINGTON FEELS GERMANS WILL SIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the announcement by the Post Office Department that the censorship of mail to all foreign countries will end on Saturday next, is seen by some competent judges an indication that the Germans are expected to sign the peace treaty. Other bureaus here specifically concerned in war activities are winding up their affairs for a speedy dissolution and the feeling is manifest, despite the reports to the contrary coming out of Germany, that the treaty will be signed.

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WOMEN TEACHERS' NEED FOR MORE PAY

Justice of General Demand Throughout United States Said to Be Working on Community Conscience Everywhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Not only the justice but the absolute need of better pay for women school-teachers appears to be working on the community conscience of cities and towns on every hand, as one phase of the general realization that women in almost every kind of work are meted out a wage far too little for a fair living," said the superintendent of schools of a Massachusetts city recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Superintendents of schools," he continued, "seem to have reached the point where they no longer hesitate to frankly inform their school boards that women teachers have got to have a sizable increase in salaries with no question about it. There are school boards that seem to have no doubts regarding the situation for they have immediately added the increase to the budget, which means that the problem is then squarely before the finance officials of the town or city to be faced.

Demands Are Being Met

"No longer does the superintendent find it possible to meet the request of a raise from his teachers with a 'I would if I could.' No more is it found so easy by school committees to turn away the plea of the superintendent in behalf of his teachers with a 'we have asked for the limit already, it will not do to ask for more.' And though there are communities which seem to have had almost no conception of the fundamental worth of a well-equipped school system, yet it has been wondered how many school boards there are who have learned that when they finally dared to demand the full amount of money needed, in some legitimate way or other the appropriating officials, backed by the majority of the citizenship, met the demand.

"That there are no 'ifs' about it, that the women teachers simply must be given a wage that will permit them to buy the necessities of life and to support those dependent upon them, seems to be the outstanding conviction of the school management in practically every case. Coupled with that in the point, not only made by the teachers themselves, but also by an increasingly large number of men and women who have even a slight understanding of the economic problem that appears always to have shackled the teaching profession, namely, that the teachers made an investment in the shape of paying for a college or normal school education that has consistently resulted in a wage that pays about 50 per cent of their bills for the barest kind of living—an investment that produces for the investor naught but multiplying debts.

An Instance That is Typical

"One instance is typical of probably thousands: A superintendent this week made the remark that he knew that two of his women teachers, receiving \$700 salaries, had come nowhere near making ends meet. There was no need of asking what the teachers' getting but \$550. And when single men have insisted that they could not take care of themselves upon anything less than \$1200, and would not even begin for a cent less, it would seem superfluous for one to inquire what of the woman teacher paid \$500 who is obliged to support two or three others.

"It is here that the question of equal wages for men and women in payment for equal services seems to enter the field of the teachers. The men enter the profession at that point where the salaries are reasonably sure to meet their expenses, as principals of the elementary schools or as instructors in the high schools. Women enter at the very bottom and predominate the grades up to the high school, yet a large part of them have taken just as much time and expense to train for their positions, work as many, sometimes longer, hours, and who shall say that they render a smaller service than the men? A goodly number have dependents, and it must be admitted that it costs no less to support themselves and others than in the case of the men."

Teachers' Convention Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—The National Party platform are likely to be influenced by the demands of the teachers at their annual convention in Milwaukee next month, according to H. H. Magill, field secretary of the National Education Association, formerly superintendent of the Springfield (Illinois) schools and state Senator of Illinois. In speaking of education in politics, he said today: "One of the liveliest subjects at the Milwaukee meeting will be the big legislative program. The men and women teachers of the country are recognized by all political parties as an influential factor in national politics."

Large Increase for Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
CHARLOTTE, North Carolina.—Beginning with the fall term, Charlotte public school teachers will receive an increase in pay averaging more than 20 per cent. The salary of H. P. Harding, superintendent, is increased to \$4600 a school year of nine months. The increase in salaries for the teachers will add \$32,000 to the school budget. The School Board has suggested to the high-school teachers that they attend the summer school for teachers at Columbia University,

New York City, and to all who attend the board will pay \$200 toward the expenses incident thereto.

Teachers' Pay Advanced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LUDLOW, Vermont.—Teachers in the graded schools of this town have been given a voluntary increase of \$2 a week, which makes their salaries \$18 at the present time. The rural teachers have also been given a like increase, making their salaries \$16 per week.

School Janitors' Pay Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
BUTTE, Montana.—In addition to raising the salaries of the school-teachers of Butte, the school board has increased the pay of school janitors. Hereafter women janitors will receive \$100 per month and male engineer-janitors will receive \$150 per month.

EUROPE AND A NEW INDUSTRIAL ORDER

Mr. Lloyd George Writes That Continent Looks to Great Britain for Lead in a Better Industrialism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At a meeting of the Provisional Joint Committee of the National Industrial Council, held at Montagu House, as already briefly outlined in a cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labor, read the following letter from the Prime Minister: "I have read your report very carefully, and deeply regret that I am unable to meet you in person in order to thank you for the very valuable piece of work which you have done. 'On the continent, as I have good reason to know, your work is being closely watched. Foreign countries are looking to Great Britain to give them a lead in the foundation of a new and better industrial order, and this report marks the beginning of such a foundation.

Accepts 48 Hour Week

"Though I cannot commit myself to every detail, as many of them are complex and technical, I may say at once that I fully accept in principle your recommendations as to the fixing of maximum hours and minimum rates of wages. As regards hours, a bill is now being drafted to give effect to your recommendations, and will, I hope, be introduced at a very early date. I think you will find that it fully carries out the principles set forth in your report, though, as you have recognized, elasticity must be provided in order to meet the special circumstances of particular industries. 'There are certain industries, such as agriculture, in which seasonal and other conditions necessitate special consideration; and some cases, such as those of seamen and domestic servants, in which it would be impossible to enforce a week of 48 hours; but I agree that the act should otherwise apply to all industries in which a legal limitation of hours is practicable, and that, where exceptions are necessary, they should be applied for by those concerned through the machinery which you have suggested in your report.

"As regards wages, I accept the principle that minimum rates of wages should in all industries be made applicable by law. The question of the best method of doing this, however, is complex and full of difficulties, and I do not think that it would be possible to frame legislation until a scheme for carrying out the principle of minimum rates has been fully worked out. I therefore gladly accept your suggestion that the government should, in the first place, get up a commission with wide terms of reference to report on the whole matter. As regards the extension of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, a bill has been prepared for this purpose and has been introduced.

Premier on Unemployment

"In regard to unemployment, I understand that your committee was unable to make any definite recommendation as to how the present provision against unemployment should be extended, though they were unanimous in thinking extension necessary. In view of the short time at your disposal, I do not think that the committee could be blamed for this, but the question of unemployment is one of the most urgent and important of the problems confronting us, and until it is satisfactorily solved I do not feel that we shall have really effected one of the most vital improvements in our social conditions. I therefore hope that this is the first question to which the National Industrial Council will address itself.

"I cordially welcome your proposal to set up a national council and hope that you will take steps to bring it into being as quickly as possible, and I am sure that it will be of great value in assisting the government to improve industrial conditions."

Sir Robert Horne, having addressed the meeting, the joint committee decided to adjourn to a future date, in order to give them an opportunity of considering the government's reply.

PEERS' EVIDENCE AT COAL INQUIRY

Titled Mineowners Testify Before Coal Commission as to Mine Royalties and Generally Oppose Nationalization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Several peers were called to give evidence before the Coal Commission on May 8. Mr. Timothy Warren, a solicitor in Glasgow, gave evidence as agent of the Duke of Hamilton, who had been excused from appearing before the commission. Mr. Warren said his lordship's coal ranged from 4d. per ton fixed, or 4d. to 5d. per ton in the lowest rated collieries—the figures varying for the different seams to 10d. to 1s. per ton in the highest rated collieries, varying as before for different seams. In every case but one the royalties were fixed. In that one case the royalty was 3d. to 8d. per ton or a minimum of one-twelfth of the selling price under a deduction of 4d. per ton.

Charters to Lands Demanded

Mr. Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation, examined the witness at considerable length. He asked whether the witness knew anything of a charter granting to the Duke of Hamilton the parishes of Hamilton, Dalsferry, Glasgow, Leamnahagow, and Dalzell, and said: "Some of us challenge the Duke's right to possess those lands," and asked if Mr. Warren would undertake to produce the charter.

Mr. Smillie said he had requested that certain dukes and earls might be called to give evidence, and that they might produce charters justifying their possession of lands. While he recognized it would not be possible to produce the charters direct to the commission, he asked that the matter be put into the hands of counsel, and that the charters might be produced to counsel on both sides.

Mr. Justice Sankey intimated that a private meeting of the commission would be held to consider the matter. Mr. Smillie questioned witness very closely as to the income and circumstances of the former duke, and referred to the houses just outside the wall of the Palace as "some of the most miserable homes in Great Britain." Mr. Smillie then went on to quote an old Scots law which conferred all metals and minerals found in Scotland on the Crown.

Mr. Smillie next questioned witness as to whether the Duke of Hamilton reserved the right to extract minerals from under houses without compensating for the damage done, and was answered in the affirmative.

Unsafe Houses Above Mines

Mr. Smillie asked further whether the former duke and the present duke had granted in hundreds of cases fees to working men who put their savings into the erection of houses which were afterward wrecked by the extraction of the minerals from under them.

Witness replied that a large number of different fees had been granted, but not hundreds, to working men. When asked by Mr. Smillie if the duke claimed the right to remove the minerals from under houses and so wreck them, without paying compensation, witness replied it was a matter of deliberate bargain.

The Duke of Northumberland then gave evidence. He stated the average royalty payable per ton, whether fixed or on a sliding scale, for the six years specified would be about 6.77d. It was taken only for the last year, it would be 9.25d. Both these figures were gross, and before deducting excess mineral rights duty, income tax, or super-tax. If all those were deducted the 9.25d. would be reduced to 3.4d.

Mr. Smillie, cross-examining, again returned to the question as to whether private ownership of land was against a fundamental of the law of England. Questioned as to whether he had done anything to secure that mine owners should improve the housing conditions of the miners, witness replied that he had inserted in the leases a clause that plans for new cottages should be submitted for his approval, and that cottages should be kept in proper repair.

Asked by Mr. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation, why he opposed nationalization, the Duke of Northumberland replied that one of the reasons was that the Miners' Federation was only going for it as a part of something far more revolutionary, the confiscation of all land. He was merely expressing the opinion that probably the federation wanted the complete control of the coal industry for themselves. He did not think that the State would have much control in the matter.

The Marquess of Londonderry, in his evidence said that he was opposed to the nationalization of mines because he did not believe that his collieries would be carried on more efficiently, or that the condition of the workmen would be better under state ownership than they had been whilst the collieries had been worked by himself and his ancestors.

Asked by Mr. Hodges whether he would oppose the nationalization of minerals, even if the commission reported in favor of nationalization,

after having considered all the facts, his lordship replied: "Certainly, I take the report of a commission as advising the community, myself included. My opinion is as good as that of the individual members of this commission." He was opposed to nationalization, and believed in ownership of private property.

The Earl of Strathford also gave evidence, and Mr. John Tryon, trustee of the Earl of Dugley's estates.

LABOR SITUATION IN FRANCE EASIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The Labor situation, though still unsatisfactory, has lost a good deal of its tenseness. A cartel of trade unions met on Tuesday night and apparently an immediate general strike was not favored. At Marseilles, Toulouse, Albi and St. Etienne the miners are out. The St. Etienne miners have declared in favor of continuing the strike until the claims put forward are met. There is better news from the northern coal fields, where the miners have voted in favor of submitting their case to arbitration by the Ministers of Labor and National Reconstruction. There are threats of further strikes in Paris.

Berlin Newspaper Strike Settled

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The strike of newspaper employees which forced the Berlin papers to cease publication was settled by arbitration late tonight.

SPANISH MINERS AGAINST STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday).—After an independent and thorough inquiry into the Labor and political conditions in every center, the executive committee of the Spanish Miners Federation has decided that the country's position renders it inopportune to proceed to such extreme measures as a general strike, which the federation threatened when presenting its demands to the government in March.

WALKOUT BY 3000 MEN AT WATERBURY

WATERBURY, Connecticut.—Labor trouble which had been brewing for some time came to a head yesterday, when approximately 3000 men walked out. The men include about 2500 from the Waterbury Brass and Benedict & Burnham branches of the American Brass Company, 400 from the plant of the Randolph & Clowes Company, and 23 from the plant of the Chase rolling mill. The strikers for the most part are foreigners. The walkout has resulted in the Randolph & Clowes Company's plant being temporarily closed. Demands have been presented to the employers of the strikers, which are identical with the demands submitted by the Ansonia strikers.

TELEPHONE COMPANY OFFICERS CHANGED

NEW YORK, New York.—Theodore N. Vail, chairman of the board of directors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, announced here yesterday that effective with the release of government control, H. B. Thayer becomes president, Union N. Bethell retires, and N. C. Kingsbury becomes first vice-president of the company. Mr. Vail explained that the changes meant readjustment of the organization "to facilitate all the possibilities of the future."

Auction Laws Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Laws to set up standards of qualifications for auctioneers that will protect the public were recommended by P. M. Wishom, former editor of the International Auctioneer, in addressing the International Association of Auctioneers in the fifteenth annual convention here. Such laws, he said, will eliminate auctioneers who conduct questionable auction sales.

RADICALS FEW IN FEDERATION

Test Vote at Labor Convention Shows Their Strength Less Than Expected—Removal of Mr. Burleson Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—For the first time since the American Federation of Labor has been in convention, there was an opportunity yesterday to test the radical strength, and it proved less than had been expected. The occasion was the report by the committee on resolutions of a resolution by Delegate James A. Duncan of the Seattle Central Labor Council providing for a local referendum initiative. Mr. Duncan, being recognized by the chair, said he supposed this was what had been characterized as a Bolshevik resolution, and he admitted that it was aimed to bring about government of the workmen by the workmen and for the workmen. He urged the convention to show that it was progressive and not reactionary.

Another of the so-called radicals charged that the federation sought to choke every new idea. C. C. Shay of the stage employees bemoaned the convention to stop temporizing with those who were seeking to destroy the organization. They would be better off, he said, with one-half the membership, all loyal to the organization. Efforts were being made, he asserted, to bring about a social revolution. Those who think that the federation is so bad that it cannot be improved, should leave it. "Those who seek to lecture us, should at least take out citizenship papers so that they can vote," said Mr. Shay.

C. F. Frow of the machinists proclaimed that he was constructively radical, radical to the point of moving forward. "To the radicals, so-called, and to the conservatives, so-called, I say, 'Be not perturbed,' said Mr. Frow. 'We have just gone through a great struggle, and Labor's loyalty cannot be questioned now. Do everything humanly possible to bring in democracy. Laws are bound to change in a new democracy.'

Radicals Greatly Outnumbered

Interest was tense at this point, as it was evident that the radicals were making the resolution the point of issue in the convention. John P. Frey of the resolutions committee summed up for the organization and the conservatives. "There is," he stated, "such a thing as democracy run wild. It has been said that there is a lack of progress in the movement, but in Europe the initiative and referendum are prohibited in the trade union and socialist movement. The American trade unions have found it necessary to have information before taking action."

Mr. Frey declared that there were powerful outside sources, some not made up of workmen, which were continually trying to secure the approval of their schemes by the federation. There were outside publications, he said, desiring to create the opinion that this body was not faithful to the interests of the workmen. The time has come to rebuke the statements that the convention is opposed to anything progressive and hopeful.

When it came to the vote on the resolution under discussion the radicals were badly outnumbered, and when James A. Duncan called for a division to put the members of the convention on record, he could muster a vote of only 35, which is perhaps the measure of the extreme radicals, although there are many more who shade off in varying degrees.

The press correspondents reflect in some degree the character of the convention. One table is occupied by the "Reds" and one by the "Whites," but there are a number of pinks, old rose and other shades represented. Basil M. Manly of the War Labor Board has a place at one of the tables and John Reed, exponent of bolshevism, wanders in occasionally.

There are men from anarchistic publications, and the Socialists are well represented.

Anti-Burleson Move

Demand was made for the immediate removal of Postmaster-General Burleson. Edward Gainer of the Letter Carriers Union said that the telephone agreement had been made only because he had had to meet the demands. "There can be no peace with this man," he exclaimed. Others recited the grievances that employees of the postal department had suffered at his hands.

The Committee on Resolutions reported adversely on the resolution to assist morally and financially the Soldiers and Sailors Protective Association, which is seeking to get a year's pay from the government and other concessions in the way of hours and wages. It was recommended that the returning soldiers work through the trade unions for such advantages as they were seeking. A strong effort was made to gain the sympathy of the convention for the men who had been in service by representing this resolution as favoring their right to organize. The secretary of the committee pointed out that this was not the point at all, and the vote of the convention supported this stand.

Gifts were presented to the fraternal delegates, Samuel Finney and Miss Margaret Bondfield from the British Trade Union Congress, and J. J. Walsh, the Canadian delegate; also to Mrs. Finney and Mrs. Walsh.

Conferences were being held in regard to the telegraphers' strike. Percy Thomas, vice-president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, and Robert T. Manion, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, being in conference with members of the convention. Miss Julia S. O'Connor and Miss May Matthews of the telephone operators also are being consulted.

POSTAL COMPANY INVITES MEN BACK

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Postal Telegraph Company, with a view to ending the telegraphers' strike, so far as that company is concerned, yesterday sent a notice throughout the country that strikers would be permitted to return "with continuity of service" up to and including June 20. Officers of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America declined to discuss the offer pending conferences of strike leaders. What action the strikers will take depends largely on the decision of the American Federation of Labor convention, which has before it a resolution dealing with the situation, it was stated.

New Orleans Linemen Return

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Postal Telegraph Company linemen who went on strike here a week ago returned to work yesterday, the manager of the local branch announced. Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company linemen, also out, will be allowed to return, but will lose their seniority, company officials informed a union delegation.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.—Action in the Legislature on Tuesday included passage in the House of the bill providing a nine-hour day, 54-hour week for women workers in Illinois; passage in the House of Senate bill which is aimed to prevent fraudulent solicitation under the guise of charity and patriotism; passage in the Senate of appropriation bills totaling over \$45,000,000 for state waterways and \$25,000,000 for roads.

MILLIONS OPEN TO BUILDING PURPOSES

New York Legislation Which Is Expected to Divert Money to Housing Projects—Change in Tenement House Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—At the special session of the New York Legislature, both houses by unanimous vote made it possible for millions of dollars to be diverted to building purposes, whereby homes would be provided for tenants in congested quarters of cities, especially in New York. By the end of the week, Governor Smith will sign four measures passed by the Legislature that deal with provisions for better housing conditions, the most important of them being the amendment to the Tenement House Law which grants permission to convert four-story private dwellings into four-family apartment houses. According to Senator Charles E. Lockwood, chairman of the legislative committee on rentals and housing, this measure will make possible the conversion of 20,000 to 25,000 of these houses within two months, thereby accommodating 400,000 persons.

Another measure will stimulate building by permitting savings banks to lend 60 per cent of the value of the land during construction. Under the present law, savings institutions are permitted to advance only 40 per cent before construction is started and the other 20 per cent only after the construction of the building covered by the loan has been completed.

Senator Lockwood has received word that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will release immediately \$5,000,000 for building purposes, thus making a total of \$35,000,000 now pledged to the committee for relief measures.

Governor Smith said that he would issue a proclamation soon calling on insurance companies, banks, loan associations and other financial institutions to lend without stint to home builders.

A resolution adopted urged Congress to enact legislation to exempt from the federal tax the 4½ per cent bonds of the New York State land bank, secured by mortgages deposited with the state comptroller, so that these loans which, under the law, may be made an agency for providing more housing facilities, may find a reader market.

The last resolution called upon Congress to study the housing situation and make federal land loans which are now exempt from income tax available for building enterprises.

INTERNATIONAL MASONIC MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—William Rhodes Hervey, past grand master of Masons of California, will be a guest of the Grand Lodge of England during the week of June 23-30, when the end of the war will be celebrated. Formerly judge of one of the superior courts of Los Angeles County, Judge Hervey is one of the best known Masons in California. It was largely through his efforts that overtures were made for a closer union of Free Masons in Europe and the United States. Judge Hervey while abroad will visit his son, Lieut.-Col. Harcourt Hervey, of the fifth field artillery, first division, stationed now in Germany.

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Memory is kept fresher by a thing of constant use than by a mere monument.

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ALLIED POLICY TOWARD RUSSIA

Major-General Bicherakhoff Says
Allies Should Assure People
That Original Russian Boundaries
Would Be Kept Intact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Major-General Bicherakhoff, the Russian general and Cossack leader from the Caucasus, has arrived in London, after a period of active service on behalf of the Allies extending over 52 months. He was General Bicherakhoff who did so much to break up the forces of German and Turkish prisoners who were being organized after the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk for the purpose of invading Persia and embarrassing the British forces south of the Caucasus.

In August, 1917, he was with his troops in the district between Kermanshah and Hamadan; northeast of Baghdad, where he was guarding the flank of the British force in Mesopotamia and of the Russian army operating in Armenia. Then under the influence of Bolshevik propaganda the Russian force in Persia began to break up, but the general, with the aid of some loyal troops, was able to render the British forces north of Baghdad a signal service by working round in the rear of the Turks and threatening their line of retreat northward along the road to Mosul.

Bolsheviks at Baku

Meanwhile the situation in the Caucasus was becoming grave from the allied point of view. German and Turkish prisoners of war were being organized on a line facing south in the region of Tabriz and Rasht, ready for an attack on Persia. With a force of no more than 2000 men, General Bicherakhoff broke up these forces and succeeded in reaching the sea-coast at Enzeli on the Caspian. From there he took ship to Aliyaty up the western coast south of Baku. Baku was at that time held by the Bolsheviks, who were also in strength east of Elizavetpol, where there were also Turkish troops. By appealing to the national sentiment of the Russians in that neighborhood the general succeeded in detaching considerable numbers from the Bolshevik army, and by their aid defended Baku itself and overthrew the Bolshevik régime, thus averting for a time the prospect of hostile forces crossing the Caspian, and stirring up trouble in Turkestan and Afghanistan.

Baku was held for a considerable time by the forces organized by General Bicherakhoff and small British forces, but eventually the Turks, in superior numbers, took the place and the general retired up the coast to Petrovsk. There, harassed by the Bolsheviks and Turks alike, he held out even after the armistice, for the local Turkish forces in that region for eight days refused to recognize it, but eventually he was able to reenter Baku with the British. In the meantime he had been mainly responsible for a large area round the Caspian Sea being kept free from the Bolshevik element, and he had taken precautions to ascertain the nature of the Omek Government, whose forces under Admiral Koltchak are now making such great headway against the Bolsheviks in the direction of the river Volga.

Speaking on the general situation in Russia and the policy of the Allies toward Bolshevism, in an interview at the Savoy Hotel with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, General Bicherakhoff took a grave view on the subject of the Bolshevik strength in Russia, though he was careful to show that such false foundations it was built and how swiftly and completely it would fall when once the Red armies were disillusioned.

Bolshevik Misrepresentation

The movement had first begun, he said, on international lines, under the direction of Lenin and Trotsky, but they had seen that such ideas would not bring them the support they needed, and they were now taking advantage of the strong national feeling that still prevailed in the country, representing to the people, who had no other sources of information, that the Allies wished to break up the Russian state into detached portions, to exploit the country economically, and to secure concessions of a territorial nature. As proof of their propaganda they cited the Ukraine, and the Angora area as examples, attempting to show that allied troops were fighting Russians in order to establish firmly those portions of the original Russian state that had broken away. Thus, contended the General, were the 14 points of President Wilson distorted and perverted to suit Bolshevik purposes and propaganda.

In answer to a question as to what, in the General's opinion, the policy of the Allies ought to be, in order that the effect of that propaganda might be nullified, General Bicherakhoff replied that the Allies should issue an assurance to the Russian people in clear-cut and definite terms that the original boundaries of the Russian state would be preserved intact so far as their own action was concerned, and that any appearance of armed military intervention should be avoided. The Bolsheviks should be robbed, he maintained, of the power to say that the Allies were shooting down Russians, even in combination with other Russians who were doing so.

But do you advocate that the allied forces should withdraw altogether from the areas they still occupy, as for instance at Archangel, and leave the local population, who have been induced by the presence of effective military support to declare their anti-Bolshevik sentiment, to the unfettered action of superior Bolshevik forces? the representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked. The general was uncompromising in his

answer that he did not favor that policy, inconsistent as it might seem with his previous declarations, on the ground that the allied forces were the personification of the allied help which was necessary in other than military forms, and that to withdraw now would be fatal to the anti-Bolshevik.

Hoodwinking the Russians

The mistake had been made, said the general, in the beginning, when allied forces were first sent to, or allowed to remain in Russia, and that mistake had enabled the Bolshevik authorities to hoodwink the Russian Nation into believing they were preserving the integrity of Russian soil and the Russian nationality, in fighting in the Red Armies. The general did not wish to convey the impression that the Bolshevik troops were all fired with the national sentiment, and laid particular emphasis on the fact that they were mercenaries in general, though the national sentiment was made use of to the full in holding them together, and in addition, their continuance as armies was due to the fact that no other authority in Russia but the Bolsheviks had the arsenals, the munition works, the railways and the machines for producing the paper currency.

The general emphasized the necessity for aiding the anti-Bolshevik elements in Russia both financially and economically. Nor must this help, he added, be confined to the armies, but it must be given to the civil populations who have been liberated as well. Otherwise he considers that the armies will fight in vain and will not be able to go ahead to their objective. Contingent on this help being given, General Bicherakhoff considers that Admiral Koltchak's Siberian forces will ultimately reach Moscow and break the power of Lenin and Trotsky, without the help of other than Russian troops. The Siberian armies are volunteers, as are those of General Denikin, and as neither of these anti-Bolshevik forces possess great financial resources, their patriotic motive in fighting the disruptive elements in their country, the general points out, is unquestioned.

Discussing the personality of Admiral Koltchak, General Bicherakhoff assured The Christian Science Monitor representative that the Siberian leader was not fighting for any particular political party in Russia. He was simply the military leader, and when once the task of breaking the Bolshevik power was accomplished, he would retire, and the constitution of the future government of the country would be left to other hands. Admiral Koltchak is being carried forward on the shoulders of the Siberian armies, said the general, and intimated that when once he ceased to represent the national sentiment of the Siberian armies he would cease to command. Both he and General Denikin have had two or three predecessors in the command of their respective armies. There is no room in Russia for a Napoleon, according to the general, who quoted the United States of America as a parallel. In that country, he said, there are so many nationalities and different shades of opinion that a Napoleon could not exist. In Russia the country is so vast and conditions so different in widely separated portions of Russian territory that it would be impossible for one man to impose his will upon these teeming millions.

Allies in Caucasus

The maintenance of allied troops in the Caucasus and the future of Armenia were discussed in the course of the interview, and the necessity of the continued presence of an allied force among the Georgians and the surrounding peoples was emphasized. As a member of a Caucasian mountain tribe, the Ossetine, the general spoke authoritatively in saying that the small communities in the Caucasus region, ever since the armistice or even before, had been engaged in attempting to obtain by force what did not belong to them. There had already been, he said, more than six wars in the region between Batum and Baku, during the last two months. This state of things, he held, would go on until the reestablishment of the central Russian Government in such strength that it could demand obedience and allegiance. Until that time, in the interests of peace, allied troops were necessary. An additional reason for their presence lay in the fact that the survivors of the Armenian people, before the war 4,500,000 strong, now 3,000,000, were largely concentrated in the area round Kars. If troops were withdrawn at the present juncture, General Bicherakhoff firmly believed a great massacre of the Armenians would occur, instigated by those who had been on the opposite side during the war. Finally, he paid great tribute to the part the Americans had played in succoring the peoples of those areas with food, and recorded his opinion that the United States was in the best position of all the Allies to supply the help, financial and economic, that the whole of Russia required.

On the question of a future independent state being formed out of the Armenian Nation, General Bicherakhoff was of opinion that what the Armenians would be content with, and actually desired, was the foundation of an Armenian State under the protection of Russia, with some form of local autonomy, but coming within the boundaries of a strong central Russian Government, whenever that government might be formed.

ADVERTISING CLUBS MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World is to be held in New Orleans, Sept. 21 to 25, and one of the proposals to come before the organization will be to admit women to membership on an equal basis with men. The decision to place this subject before the convention was reached at a session of the executive committee recently held in this city.

ITALY AND THE OLD OR NEW DIPLOMACY

Claim Is Made That the President Italian Government Has
Become the Slave of Popular Passions Self-Evoked

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"It was a sure instinct which made President Wilson appeal past the intrigue and misrepresentation so rampant in high quarters to those channels of pure faith and political idealism which have given to Italy in the past her immortal name and have eclipsed the sinister name of Machiavelli by that of Mazzini, the greatest prophet of a new and regenerated Europe."

Sooner or later it was inevitable that the conference, and the world at large, should be asked to choose between the old diplomacy and the new, and the New Europe, from which the above quotation is taken, considers that Italy's withdrawal from Versailles furnishes the occasion for that choice. Are countries and populations to be disposed of like cattle without consulting their wishes and their interests, asks the writer of this article, or are open covenants and representative government to be the foundation of the new diplomacy? He says that for the fourth time the President has placed himself in the vanguard of progressive thought; first by his summary of the motives that brought America into the war; next by those 14 points which were a notable step forward in the definition of the democratic aims underlying the struggle; then again by his notes to Austria-Hungary last summer, and now by his pronouncement on the Adriatic question.

Dalmatia and Fiume

One of the best points made in this article is that the Italian claims to Dalmatia and Fiume are mutually conflicting. "For while Dalmatia is claimed on the basis of a treaty which admittedly violates self-determination by handing over 2,000,000 Slavs to Italy, Fiume is simultaneously claimed by that same right of self-determination, although it was expressly excluded from the treaty, and by consent of Italy herself assigned to Croatia. Nor can it be denied that it was neither Dalmatia nor Fiume which roused the Italian people to war, but far rather Trento and Trieste, and to a lesser degree Istria, and that if very wide sections of public opinion in Italy are clamoring for the annexation of Dalmatia and Fiume also, it is mainly because Italy's political chiefs have for four years set themselves deliberately to create and fan extreme and uncompromising views."

After pointing out that the present Italian Government has become the slave of the popular passions which it has itself evoked, this well-informed writer proceeds to deal with President Wilson's public appeal to the opinion of the world, seemingly over the heads of the conference. For this, he says, there is a twofold explanation and justification. "On the one hand, the President, from being a bombshell, the President's memorandum was communicated to the Four at least a week before, and was published with the knowledge and approval of the French and British premiers. On the other hand, further delay was rendered impossible by the discovery that the Italian Government was planning an attempt to preclude the situation by proclaiming the formal annexation of Fiume to Italy. In such circumstances it is obvious that President Wilson acted in the very nick of time, and that Mr. Orlando's publicly affected surprise was, to say the least, highly disingenuous."

A Possible Compromise

In conclusion The New Europe attempts to summarize the lines of a possible compromise. "The first axiom upon which Adriatic peace must rest is the assignment of Gorizia, Trieste, and Pola to Italy, of Fiume and Dalmatia to Jugo-Slavia. But when this has once been said, there are many ways of assuring Italy's dignity and just interests:

1. The strategic security against Germany which the line of the Brenner alone can give (though this involves a grave infringement of the national principles and may sow the seed of further trouble).
2. The line of the Julian Alps, with certain passes and railway junctions (e. g. Tarvis), not included in the Treaty of London.
3. The historic frontier line in Istria from the Arsa northward, perhaps even modified to include, for geographical reasons, the Slav heart of the province.
4. The proclamation of Fiume as a free and autonomous city, with its own jurisdiction and flag, but inside the Jugo-Slav customs area and subject to Jugo-Slav sovereignty (in other words, an extension under Belgrade of the privileges which it enjoyed under Budapest).
5. Similar autonomy for the city of Zara, which will in any case entirely lose its importance as the result of the war.
6. Reciprocal linguistic rights for

all minorities, under guarantees of the League of Nations.

7. The assignment to Italy of the whole Austro-Hungarian Navy (while assuring to the Jugo-Slav owners their full rightful share of the mercantile marine).

8. The dismantlement of all fortifications from the Isonzo to the Bojana, the neutralization of the coast and the imposition by the League of Nations upon Jugo-Slavia of a pledge not to construct war vessels, save for the minimum of coastal defense.

9. If absolutely necessary (but only as a pis aller to avert actual war), special arrangements for the islands of Lussinpiccolo, whose possession by Italy would guard the back of Pola and neutralize any possible Slav aggression in the Quarnero, and of Lissa, which is a key position between the northern and southern chains of islands which fringe the Dalmatian coast.

10. The grant to Italy of a mandate under the League of Nations in Albania—on the assumption (a) that Albania cannot stand alone; (b) that she must not be partitioned; and (c) that for good or for bad it is inconceivable that, if a mandate is to be given, Italy's claims to receive it could be passed over in favor of any other power.

11. A naval base in the Dodecanese, which can be conceded without any serious violation of Greek nationality and which Greece is actually prepared to concede voluntarily.

12. In answer to the question of a possible mandate, not only in Adalia but throughout Central Anatolia, once more under the League of Nations, we do not propose to enter for the moment. It is open to many obvious objections and might, indeed, under certain circumstances prove a fatal gift to Italy herself. But if Italy insists upon some form of "compensation" for the commitments criminally undertaken by her western allies at the expense of a third party, it would seem as though Asia Minor offered the most obvious field for such an arrangement.

13. Any such changes in Italy's favor as could be made in Somaliland and East Africa are already fore-shadowed by the Secret Treaty, and, therefore, could hardly be regarded as "compensations." Needless to say, we still regard the whole idea of "compensation" as altogether odious and irreconcilable with modern democratic principles; but for the moment the western powers have maneuvered themselves into a position where the last vestige of the old diplomacy still have to be bought out by the old methods before the ground can be free for clean and honest construction.

The above is a brief summary of the utmost concessions which can be made to one ally without sacrificing another, and without abandoning what is even more vital than an ally, namely, the moral foundations upon which the Grand Alliance won through to victory. On points of detail there can be many concessions, but on points of principle there can be no compromise.

MAXIMUM ITALIAN CLAIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Two days before Parliament assembled a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Augusteum, at which a resolution was passed demanding the fulfillment of Italy's maximum claims. Mr. Enrico Corradini, well known as an exponent of nationalism, was among the chief speakers. In strong terms he denounced President Wilson's action, extolled the attitude of the Italian delegates to the Peace Conference, and expressed the hope that Italy's annexation of "all Italian territories" would soon be proclaimed, the Trentino, the upper Adige, eastern Friuli, Istria, Fiume, and Dalmatia, including Zara, Sebenico, and Spalato. Later in the proceedings Mr. Corradini read the telegram received by his paper, giving an account of how the Italian National Council in Fiume had asked General Graziosi to take over state powers in that city in the name of the King of Italy. The reading of the telegram had an enthusiastic reception from the audience in the Augusteum; flags were waved and the people stood up, cheering for "Italian Fiume." At the close of the meeting an order of the day was passed declaring that the people of Rome, in solemn meeting, supported the men who in Paris had protected the honor of Italy and demanded the annexation of the Trentino, with the upper Adige as far as the Brenner Pass, Julian Venetia, including Fiume, and the whole of Dalmatia.

"TRADE UNION REACTIONS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The amount paid in benefits out of the funds of the General Federation of Trade Unions during the quarter ended March was £28,489, 4s., 2d., compared with contributions of £17,731, 3s., 3d. during the period, and benefits of £15,211, 8s., 10d. in the corresponding quarter of last year. Deferred claims arising out of the 47-hour dispute will involve approximately another £30,000. "This sum," the quarterly report stated, "though large, is well within the capacity of the federation to pay, and in itself gives no cause for anxiety. What does cause concern is a tendency on the part of inexperienced trade unionists to stampede executives and by so doing to invite dangerous reactions."

VIEWS ON INDIA'S "OPEN REBELLION"

Representative Official Deliverances
on the Subject of the
Recent Disorders Condemned
Revolutionary Aims

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 18.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—The following are representative official deliverances on the subject of the recent disorders in India.

Sir George Lloyd (Governor), addressing a meeting of citizens in Bombay, said in part: The government would not suffer—it could and would deal promptly and adequately with the situation—but it was they, the leaders, the citizens, and the masses that would suffer most. Their lives, property, industries, and goods were at stake. Bombay as a presidency was famous for the happy relations existing between Indians and Europeans. His Excellency's main idea in coming to the Bombay presidency was to link still closer those relations, and to aid the presidency in all wise reforms.

He urged them all openly to denounce the revolutionary spirit. If they, the leaders of opinion, did not set their faces against doctrines of lawlessness they would inevitably be the first to reap the whirlwind of which others had sown the seed. He reminded them that the government had acted with patience and restraint, and it was now the duty of the people to aid the government by giving it their utmost moral and material support, and not simply to disapprove, but also actively to condemn and combat those forces threatening the future prosperity of India. He enjoined the leaders to get together and condemn in no uncertain voice the forces which were leading to disturbances and rebellion.

Responsibilities of Citizens

The Hon. H. S. Lawrence (Commissioner in Sind), addressing a meeting of citizens in Karachi, said the arch plotters were waiting for a more favorable opportunity, when the government was not on the alert. "It is necessary for your safety," he went on, "that the government should not wait to give these men the favorable opportunity that they seek. We do not intend to allow the city of Karachi or the Province of Sind to be given over to riot and bloodshed. We have been making inquiries and collecting our evidence, and we now propose to take such measures as will prevent these persons from disturbing public tranquility. A certain number of these men have been found to be foreigners who, having left their native country and grown rich and prosperous under the protection of our laws, repay this hospitality by defiance of those laws. Some of these ungrateful persons have already left the Province and others will follow, until these communities learn the responsibilities of British citizenship. Others who are British citizens, and had citizens, will be bound down in substantial recognizances to abstain from their incitements to disorder. And finally those who have definitely preached violence and bloodshed will answer to the law of the land. In this way we have been careful to adjust different grades of folly and crime, and we hope to adjust carefully the exercise of the repressive powers of the law to the extent necessary."

"You will see that many of you have been misinformed and misled, even to the brink of a precipice. On the one side you have violence, bloodshed, and anarchy; on the other side you have the British Government. In the one case you have had no personal experience of what anarchy means, but if you read in the papers the story of what is happening in Russia, you can dimly appreciate the misery that befalls a people who have ceased to live in an ordered society, where for want of security men cease to grow food, or to ply their usual trades, where there is no protection for the weak, for the women, or the children; and in the other case you have the protection of the British Government, under which for generations you have grown wealthy and prosperous, and lived peaceful and happy lives. I appeal to you, therefore, men of Karachi, with confidence for your assistance in defeating this violent attack upon

your security. Stand up for law and order, and acquit yourselves like men."

Apathetic Middle Class
Similar appeals have been addressed to the educated classes by high officials in other parts of India, but so far without any great result. The attitude of the middle class, where it is not actively hostile to government, as the extremists now professedly are, is merely apathetic, and where it is apathetic, it is critical. The moral support which the middle classes have accorded to the government has hitherto been little or nil. By this is meant the middle classes as a whole. Distinguished individuals, like Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, for example, have come forward and condemned passive resistance. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, by the way, was one of the distinguished individuals whose condemnation of the Rowlatt bills was an element in the excitement aroused by the passage of the Anarchical Crimes Act.

On the other hand, the native states of the Punjab came to the assistance of the government immediately, not merely by words but in deeds. The Punjab Government makes special acknowledgment of this in a communique in which it says: "The durbars (councils) have one and all given practical demonstrations of their willingness to help, and, as suggested by the government, have devoted their efforts principally toward the protection of railway and telegraph communications. Throughout they have been acting in the closest cooperation with the local military authorities. Patiala mobilized its troops, many of which were on leave, and sent out, within 12 hours of hearing the news of the outbreak, detachments numbering 500 men to important points, such as the railway junctions of Ralpura, Dhuri, Jhakai, and Bhatinda, where a railway strike was beginning. The durbars issued instructions to all villagers to resist, by force, any attempted attacks upon communications, and also distributed notices broadcast contradicting the entirely unfounded rumor that damage had been done to the Golden Temple in Amritsar."

The Bhowalpur council of regency sent troops to join the British force detached from Ferozepore to Bhatnagar, where a railway strike was threatened, and has arranged for the patrolling of the 250 miles of railway in its territories. The imperial service troops of Jhind, and the state police and patrolling of the railway line in the State and the railway stations at Sangar, Jhind and Julana. Similar measures have been adopted by the Kapurthala durbars, which has utilized 150 men of the imperial service troops, including a special guard of 50 men to protect the Amritsar and Bias bridge.

Nabha, Maler Kotla, and Faridkot are other states commended by the Punjab Government for their rapid and loyal rallying to the cause of order with substantial military reinforcements.

In fairness to Mr. Gandhi, it should be mentioned that he has issued the first of what it is understood will be a series of pamphlets on the disturbances. In this he denounces the outbreaks in uncompromising fashion, condemns the murders of European and Indian officials, and calls upon those who believe in Satyagraha to compensate the relatives of the victims. More so, however, he devotes a large part of his pamphlet to praise of passive resistance, or rather non-resistance in the abstract, and undertakes to read his followers a series of further lectures on this subject.

BRITISH DIRIGIBLE'S SCHEDULE
MINEOLA, New York—The giant British dirigible R-34, which is coming to this country at the invitation of the United States Navy, will arrive the latter part of next week, if weather conditions are favorable, instead of Sunday, June 23, as originally scheduled, states Lieut.-Col. Frederick W. Lucas of the Royal Air Force, who is in charge of the arrangements for the aircraft's arrival.

IS STRATFORD TO HAVE FACTORIES?

Shakespeare's Town Said to
Be Threatened With an In-
vasion of Blast Furnaces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A peculiar controversy has arisen concerning the destinies of Stratford-on-Avon, which is said to be threatened by an invasion not merely of a factory, but one which would prove deleterious to the architectural features for which the birthplace of Shakespeare is famed. The thought of industry in Shakespeare's town, which boasts a few modest shops and hotels, but many a spot hallowed of the tourist or the Shakespeare lover, is intolerable, and when the possibility of its advent in the near future was called attention to through the medium of a letter of a certain Captain Jagard in The Times, a general feeling of indignation arose.

Threat to Timbered Houses

According to the captain, the Corporation of Stratford-on-Avon have resolved to sell forthwith a piece of land to a Birmingham firm for "the purpose of blast furnaces and smelting factories." From further correspondence upon the matter, it appears that the factories in question were for the manufacture of aluminum, and that in the columns of the Stratford-upon-Avon Herald, Sir Whitworth Wallis had previously called attention to the fact that "fatal consequences" must follow from the establishment of such factories. Stratford is rich in timbered houses, with elaborately decorated barge boards, and these would certainly be imperiled by a smoke-laden atmosphere. "No system in the world," said Sir Whitworth Wallis, "can prevent such fumes or render them innocuous."

The best criticism of the scheme, however, has come from Alderman Park of Stratford, who is quoted from the Herald as saying: "They were not called upon that day to decide whether this proposed factory was going to be innocuous or not, but they had come to the parting of the ways, and they now had to come to a decision as to whether this was to be a manufacturing town or, as in the past, a town which gained fame as the birthplace of Shakespeare."

Custodians of a Great Trust

"They were the custodians in that respect of a great trust, and he for one should not like to see entered in a gazetteer something like the following: 'Stratford-on-Avon: a small manufacturing town in the Midlands which used to be famous as the birthplace of Shakespeare, but now crowded out with various factories, and has ceased to be a desirable spot either for residential purposes or for visitors.'"

A correspondent in The Times, contemplating the dismal prospect with which the town is confronted, says that unless it can be made impossible for private land to be alienated for this purpose, the problem of preserving such places as Stratford from vandalism appears almost insoluble. Unfortunately, the town council does not control all the land in the borough, and if it refuses to negotiate, a private owner may sell a site far nearer to the ancient part of the town without those safeguards on which the council proposes to insist.

There the controversy rests for the present. Meanwhile The Times publishes a remarkable letter from the Deputy Mayor of Stratford, which comes something like a bolt from the blue. In it that dignitary declares that the statement of Captain Jagard, given above, "is untrue, and entirely misrepresents the actual facts." Is it then a case of a storm in a teacup?

SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labor, has appointed Capt. W. Edge, M.P., to be his parliamentary private secretary.

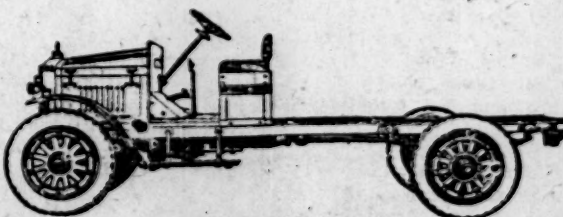
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CASE FOR DEFENSE IN HUMBERT TRIAL

Maitre Gafferi, Conducting Defense, Says Senator Had Done His Patriotic Duty by Improving the Matériel of the Army

Previous articles upon the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 14, 16, 17, and 18.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The thirty-second sitting of the court-martial in the long-drawn-out trial of Messrs. Humbert, Lenoir, Desouches, and Ladoux was virtually the last of consequence, for it was the day on which Maitre Moro Gafferi was to make his defense of Humbert himself, the late director of Le Journal and the accused party in whom most interest centered. Something good and strong, as it might be said, was expected of this eminent counsel, the one of all others who had the most dramatic play at his disposal. The expectation was fulfilled.

When the Court was ready for the occasion, there was a short silence, Humbert looking somewhat wistfully at the man who was about to say the last words for him. Then, like a blast from a gun, the lawyer started, stretching out his hand toward his man and absolutely shouting out at the top of his voice, "Innocent ou coupable!" The Court knew then that it was to have a few hours of Maitre Moro Gafferi at his full dramatic strength. A few minutes later he was whispering so that he might hardly be heard, then he would wheedle, cajole, would turn toward Captain Mornet and pour scorn upon his contentions, would murmur plaintively to Colonel Masselin and the other judges, and would sometimes be just like an ordinary matter-of-fact lawyer conducting a plain argument on legal points. Light and shade there was in the most striking contrast through this most remarkable oration. "Innocent ou coupable! Dupe or accomplice! There you have the trial!" Then turning to Captain Mornet he exclaimed: "A civil trial!" you said, Mr. Government Commissioner, without perhaps perceiving the irony of the words, "Civil trial!" during the length of which Captain Humbert had endured 18 months of detention with a patience which has sometimes provoked my admiration.

The Heart of the Case

Then the advocate, after this burst, entered straight into the heart of the case. "It," said he, "it was Germany's object to exercise pressure on Humbert, how is it that you cannot find any trace of it in this formidable dossier? Will you speak of the Murir incident? Of the Hearst article? Now really! Germany did not throw away twenty millions for such silliness!" Turning again to Captain Mornet he said, "You have declared that in a case of commerce with the enemy it is not necessary that there should be 'intention.' The suspicion suffices, you say, and the guilt is consummated if the accused have even so much as thought, without being sure of it, that they risked finding themselves in contact with the enemy. But that thesis is not juridical. It is contrary to the law and contrary also to what eminent jurists think, for example, Maitre Edward Clunet, the advocate, who is an authority in these matters."

Never laboring one point for long, and introducing every possible contrast and variation into his effort, the advocate now suddenly switched off from the legal question, having made a first impression on a point, to a pathetic anecdote of the first beginnings of Humbert. "He has nothing to boast of nor blush at," he murmured, "in regard to his origin. He was found on the steps of a church. At the beginning of the war the poor woman, who found him there, was deported into Germany. Humbert did everything possible to get her back and one day an anonymous letter denounced the fact. Immediately an inquiry was made, and it ended in this discovery, that she had been released, thanks to a personage whose name after this I will not mention again—the President of the Republic!"

Incident of His Childhood

Humbert was moved by this history of an episode of his childhood. Changing then swiftly from this topic, the advocate mentioned the subject of Humbert's speech in the Senate in July, 1914. "A dangerous speech," it has been called. But it was written in a large measure by General Guillaumat and corrected by General Messimy, then Minister of War!"

After this he turned to the question of the contractors, like the Salmon Company, ridiculing the suggestion that, for the reasons that had been mentioned, his personal interest in the companies or his obligations toward them, he had favored them. In the same way it was absurd to imply that he went to Rome for a bribe. The investigation into his accountancy showed that he answered for every son he had received. In a whisper he said "An expert in accounts, messieurs! An expert in crime! A government commissary! But none of them have shown that what I have said is untrue." So he went on flitting from point to point, and pleading in between that his client had done his patriotic duty by bringing about an improvement in the matériel of the army, while at the same time he had passively served the State by the way in which he had dealt with the millions he had handled in the matter of the Journal.

CANADA AND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The annual conference of the Good Templars was held at Gaxton Hall, Westminster, re-

cently, when Mr. W. Bingham gave an address in which he described the effects of prohibition in certain parts of Canada. Wonderful success, he said, had attended business firms in those cities in which prohibition was the rule. Large proprietors had told him that after its introduction their men stayed in the factories for meals, and took proper nourishment, whereas, during the time when the state was wet they would probably go out and get drunk, as a result of which they neglected to take proper nourishment, and were not able to continue with their heavy labor. A special session of the Grand Lodge of England was held during the afternoon.

WHEN LETVIA WAS MADE A REPUBLIC

New Government Proceeded to Nationalize Land and to Issue Its Own Bank Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following details describe the latest events in the Baltic provinces have been supplied to the European office of The Christian Science Monitor by a gentleman who has lately arrived in England from Mita. The would-be republic of Letvia comprises the Russian province of Courland and the southern part of the province of Livland; the government was composed of Radical Socialists who hoped and endeavored to combine the advantages of an almost Bolshevik policy with the exterior respectability of orthodox socialism. As they had loudly proclaimed their respect for the basic ideas of private property, they proceeded to nationalize the landed proprietors before nationalizing the land for the benefit of the tillers of the soil.

No Market Value!

The valuations of 1914 were accepted as a basis for this transaction, and the full value was to be paid to the legal owners of the land—but it was paid in the brand-new banknotes the government was turning out as fast as the printing machines would work. There was only one drawback to this money: it had no market value! No one would accept it for anything, even inside the dominions of the republic.

Having thus nationalized the chief part of the landed property, the government started to export large quantities of wood to England where, according to concluded contracts, they obtained fair prices and, what was even more important, real money, which they were so much in need of for the government's transactions in foreign countries. This policy was much resented by the former landowners, who finally decided that if they were to be ruined, they would fight and have some sport first; the upshot of this feeling was the coup d'état which so abruptly ended the reign of the Lettish national government, of which nothing was left except its diplomatic representatives in some foreign countries. Eventually the "revolutionaries" had to hand over the power to a kind of coalition government, which is supported by the German armed forces who still police this corner of the former Russian Empire.

Since in allied political circles the opinion still seems to prevail concerning Russia that a man cannot be a true democrat if he happens to be educated and refined, the movement in Letvia was generally considered reactionary and anti-democratic. This prejudice probably accounts for the fact that the British warships did not intervene in this upheaval, and gave the Germans an opportunity to insure the sympathy of the law-abiding elements of the population.

Brutal Bolshevik Policy

The northern part of the potential republic, with Riga, still remains in the hands of the Bolsheviks, who lately resorted to a simplified policy in order to resolve the food question. Not being able to increase the supply, they decided to diminish the consumption, and achieved this purpose by transporting 70,000 persons—belonging to the intellectual classes and composed almost exclusively of women and children—to islands situated near Riga, where they are left to perish of starvation. All supply of food to them is strictly prohibited; a special body of Bolshevik women is delegated to see that this regulation is strictly carried out. In very much the same way Constantinople got rid of the dogs which used to infect it.

The situation in Estonia seems to be more satisfactory, though the utter disorganization of economic life is felt more acutely every day. A bachelor who used to spend 50 roubles a month for his daily bread, has now to spend 650 Estonian marks (the Estonian mark is supposed to have the same value as the former rouble). The recent elections for the Constituent Assembly have given a socialist majority, but, since nowadays so many people call themselves socialists, it seems premature to formulate any forecasts until their practical policy confirms the popular doctrine they purport to represent.

FIVE TRANSPORTS BRING TROOPS HOME

NEW YORK, New York.—Four transports carrying 16,311 troops arrived here yesterday from French ports. They were the America and Agamemnon from Brest with 7018 and 5768 troops respectively; the Duca d'Abruzzi from Marseilles with 1688, and the Sceranton from Bordeaux with 1837. The transport Martha Washington, with approximately 3000 returning troops aboard, arrived at Charleston, South Carolina. The units are from the eighty-first division, and Brig. Gen. George W. McEvoy, commanding the one hundred and sixty-first brigade, was among the passengers.

USERS OF DYES ASK PROTECTION

Congress of the United States Is Asked to Make Effective a Licensing System to Promote Home Manufacture of Product

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Officers of the United States Army and Navy testified before the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday that the maintenance of a dye and coal-tar products industry in the United States is vitally necessary to the defense of the Nation. It is from coal-tar products that explosives and poison gases are largely made.

Maj.-Gen. William L. Sibert, chief of the chemical warfare service of the United States Army; Lieut.-Col. Amos Fries, chief of this service in France, and Lieutenant-Commander O. M. Hostvedt of the Bureau of Ordnance of the United States Navy, revealed the great advantage enjoyed by Germany during the war through its dyeworks. Germany was able, at the beginning, to manufacture high explosives and noxious gases in huge quantities.

The United States, they pointed out, not having a dyestuff industry, and having depended upon imports from Germany, was practically handicapped. Dyeworks can be converted into an explosive factory quickly, and the dyeworkers possess the expert knowledge needed in the manufacture of explosives, it was claimed. Therefore, they asserted, the nation which has the best developed dye industry is, in respect to explosives and gases, best equipped for self-defense.

Following this testimony, Rufus R. Wilson, secretary of the National Cotton Manufacturers Association, of Boston, Massachusetts, told the committee he represented 34,000,000 spindles, and that the protection of the new United States dye industry, built up when the war shut off German dyes, is earnestly desired by American manufacturers, even though cheaper dyes might be obtained from Germany.

They wanted a domestic industry, he said, because they had been through the experience of being cut off from the German supply, and never again wanted to be at the mercy of foreign manufacturers.

Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the Arlington Mills, of Boston, and Frank D. Cheney, of Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, of South Manchester, Connecticut, gave similar testimony. American consumers of dyes learned during the war, they said, that Germany, through its monopoly of the dye market, could cripple the textile industry of the United States simply by withholding dyes, or could affect it adversely by manipulating prices.

The committee was told by these and others who testified that a protective tariff would not suffice to keep off German dyes. They urged a licensing system which would absolutely bar foreign dyes unless domestic factories could not produce them, or was not playing fair with consumers as regards prices. The hearings will close today, when John H. Choate Jr. will make a plea for the licensing system on behalf of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., of which Francis P. Garvan, alien property custodian, is president.

PROHIBITION IMPETUS TO HOME BETTERMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—That a large proportion of the money diverted under national prohibition from the purchase of liquor will be devoted to home improvement, was the forecast made yesterday at the annual business meeting and outing of the Home Furnishers Association of Massachusetts by its president, Bernard A. McMahon of Boston. This opinion was echoed by many of the 200 or more large wholesale and retail furniture dealers that attended. Mr. McMahon based his statement on experience in states that already have come under the working of prohibition.

"In the so-called dry states," he said, "it has been shown that homes have profited by the cessation of the liquor traffic. Men who spent \$2 or \$3 a week for drink are putting that money into the bank and eventually into home furnishings. They are bettering their homes little by little all the time with the money previously spent on liquor."

COMMITTEE ACTION ON WARTIME DRY LAW

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The House Judiciary Committee agreed yesterday to vote Saturday on a proposal by Warren G. Harding, Democratic Representative from Ohio, which would authorize the President by proclamation to modify the wartime prohibition law in so far as it relates to the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines.

There was no discussion of the proposal offered as an amendment to the prohibition enforcement bill, and consideration of it went over by consent. The committee has eliminated that section of the bill proposing appointment of a prohibition commissioner to have general charge of enforcement of the law, and approved an amendment turning this work over to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

PROGRESS REPORTED IN BOMB INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—William J. Flynn, recently appointed chief of the bureau of investigation of the United States Department of Jus-

tice, announced yesterday that most satisfactory progress was being made in identifying the persons responsible for bomb outrages in the last two months, and particularly the men who made an attempt on the life of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States.

"We have two witnesses who saw the man who was destroyed when he tried to place a bomb at Mr. Palmer's home and they saw him only one minute before the explosion," Mr. Flynn stated. "There was another man with him who also carried a suit case, but this man escaped injury."

The fact that a second man was involved was not generally known until Mr. Flynn's statement.

"We know that this man was in New York two weeks before the explosion," Mr. Flynn continued. "We also know the element of radicals involved in these bomb outrages and it does not appear that they are mainly of foreign extraction. There are, doubtless, foreigners among them, but it is a domestic problem."

COMMON WISH FOR FULL INDEMNITY

Conseils Généraux Demand Complete Reparation for "Inc calculable Damage" by Enemy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The session of the Conseils Généraux which is being held throughout France at the moment of writing, is the first meeting of the departmental assemblies since the armistice. It is also the first time since the war that all the regional assemblies of France will meet in the county towns of their respective departments, as all the prefects of the liberated districts have at last regained their pre-war residences.

The resolutions passed at the meetings of the Conseils Généraux in all the different parts of the country are singularly significant of the trend of public opinion at a moment when the future destinies of France are about to be decided; it is to be presumed that the French Government will listen to the wishes thus voted in the different Conseils Généraux, which sum up in a most striking manner the aspirations of the Nation on the eve of the treaty of peace. The reports which come in show that the departmental assemblies consider that the first measure to be taken, to guard against the material situation resulting from the war, is to exact from Germany complete reparation for the incalculable damage caused to France. All the leaders of the Conseils Généraux are unanimous on this point.

Budget of 22 Milliards

At Montauban, Mr. de Selves, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared to his colleagues: "In a few months you will be presented with a budget of 22 milliards. How is this to be faced? This is the question which is being asked at the present hour when one speaks of diverse claims, of new credits to be voted, of new expenses to be considered. At Pau, the proposition of Senator Faisans was unanimously adopted; and the Conseil Général ratified his demand 'That the government should not cease to exact from Germany by every means and if necessary by every possible compulsion, with all the necessary guarantees, the reparation of all damage caused to France.'"

A similar wish is voiced by the Conseil Général of the Eure Department, which implores the President of the Republic in order to insure France, who has entered such immense sacrifices, those reparations and guarantees which she has a right to exact, to "insist with a supreme energy on sufficient indemnities and new limitations of frontiers."

To Make Victory Complete

At the meeting of the General Council of the Isère, Mr. Antoine Dubost, President of the Senate, was warmly acclaimed at the end of a patriotic speech in which he declared that France is now perhaps more anxious amidst the silence of the peace deliberations, than amidst the thunder of cannon, for she is "waiting to know whether she is still victorious, that is to say, whether, by definitely destroying war, victory has given peace to her children, reparation to her soldiers, to her disabled, to her invaded and plundered provinces." And Mr. Dubost voiced the general sentiment of the country by saying that for "half a century France had awaited imminent justice: now that it has come she wishes it to be complete."

One of the most important speeches delivered was that of Mr. Magniot, President of the Conseil Général of the Meuse Department at Bar-le-Duc, of which the essential passage was of deep import for the future of France: "It does not suffice for us to have gained the victory; victory must now be made to bear the results which the country expects and to which it has a right, for its valor, its losses, its innumerable sacrifices. If victory did not bring us all the reparation and all the guarantees which justice and the care for our security demand, victory would not only be an atrocious deception for us, it would also be an act of felony toward all those who have fallen in order to insure to our children a better and less threatened France."

Thus from all the various parts of France do the populations of the country voice their common wish to see their homeland receive adequate compensation for all the loss, sorrow, and sacrifice willfully inflicted upon it by the rapacity of a treacherous neighbor, and their desires, expressed with an absolute unity of patriotic faith, form an intangible but invulnerable moral force which will be one of the greatest factors in insuring the renaissance of French national life.

REFORMS URGED IN HEALTH BOARD

Florida Legislative Committee Thinks Only One of Members Should Be a Physician

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

TALLAHASSEE, Florida.—That it is not in the public interest to vest exclusive control of boards of health in the hands of physicians is the substance of a finding made by a committee of the recent Legislature which conducted an investigation into the administration of the State Board of Health. The report states:

"The committee believes that the health interests of the State would be better served if the law required that membership of the Board of Health be changed so as to provide that one member should be a physician, one an attorney-at-law and one a business man, and recommends that the law be

changed to conform to this view at the next session of the Legislature, and in the meantime, should any vacancy occur, that appointments be made to comply with the above suggestion."

The investigators found, according to their report, that "politics have crept into the Board of Health," and they also declared that the State Health Officer was being illegally appointed by the board. Such official is a state officer, the report explains, and should be made responsible directly to the people of Florida, either by direct election or through appointment by the Governor of the State. The committee recommended that the salary and expenses of the acting State Health Officer be stopped.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—It is announced that the United States Shipping Board has allocated the new steamships Lake-Freeborn and Lake-Flynn for service between the Port of Boston and South America. Three attorneys-at-law and one a business man, and recommends that the law be

RAILROAD TAXATION CONVENTION TOPIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Taxation of railroads under government control or ownership was one of the main questions for discussion at the conference of the National Tax Association here yesterday. James M. Gray, of Brooklyn, New York, in a paper read by a member of the committee, declared continued operation of railroads under government control for any length of time ultimately meant government ownership. Whether the railroads were under government control or government ownership it meant that many questions regarding taxation between the states and the government would arise. Judge Gray suggested that each state tax the railroad real estate within its boundaries the same as other real estate property, and that the gross income on intra-state business be subject to tax by the state.

Being an institution and not a calendar—

The John Wanamaker New York August Sale of Furniture

will begin this year on Friday, June 20

And this is a frank statement of "Why"

The August Sale of Furniture is an original of the John Wanamaker Store. It had its origin in trade conditions which existed in 1890, the year it was inaugurated.

At that time it was the general custom in the manufacturing market for furniture factories practically to close down certain months of the year because of lack of orders. In the retail market August was a month in which very little furniture was purchased—people were away on their holidays or in their summer homes and there was no general desire to buy such a "heavy and important thing as furniture."

We said to ourselves

"Here is an economic condition that ought to be remedied. The store's over-head charges are going on just the same whether we sell furniture or not; both the furniture mills and furniture workers are losing money by closing down. Can we do anything to remedy this wrong condition and distribute the furniture business more equally over the months of the year, keeping ourselves, furniture workers and furniture factories, at work, even in a so-called dull-season?"

We talked things over

with our furniture makers, told them we would be willing to give them certain specific orders to make furniture in their slack season, keeping their workers busy and their factories going, if they would make the furniture at reduced prices—practically at the cost of wood and labor.

Makers of furniture saw the point, agreed to our plan, and the first August Sale was held. It was a success, and the August Sale of Furniture became an institution not only in the Wanamaker Store, but in stores all over the United States and in other countries.

As time went on

and the general market offered opportunities, we purchased special lots of furniture, discontinued styles, samples and surplus lots, which factories had on hand and added these to the specially-planned stocks of furniture which factories made up for us.

The general extension of the August Sale of Furniture to other stores brought about a competitive condition among furniture manufacturers. They not only sold to stores their surplus stocks, discontinued styles, samples, and goods made at cost in dull seasons, but they began making "sale furniture," imitating and cheapening their regularly made furniture, and these stores, not particularly careful of their reputation or method of dealing, began holding sales with this cheapened furniture without giving any additional value for the money the people were asked to pay.

Now, of course,

this cheapened furniture never found its way into Wanamaker's or any other good stores, because having founded the sale, as this whole business is founded, in the interest of the buying public, in cooperation with reputable furniture manufacturers to help them over the hard season, we would not throw away our business reputation, to say nothing of the moral wrong of it, by doing anything that was playing fast and loose with the people.

On the contrary

we added in recent years to the general service of the August Sale by adding to our special purchases our entire regular stock of furniture, offering everything on our floors at prices at least 10 per cent. below our regular figures.

That the people appreciated the service of our August Sales is shown by the fact that they grew larger each year—our last

sale in the war year 1918 being the largest in point of sales in both our stores in all our history.

Now conditions are changed and we change with them

Whether due to the war or to the evolution of economic conditions it is a fact that today the question of keeping furniture factories going is not one of orders, but of material and labor, and in stores the question is not so much of selling furniture as of getting it. In plain words, we are face to face with a furniture shortage with its necessary complement of prices the highest in furniture history.

Frankly, we do not expect to get much more than half of the furniture purchases we have made during the past six months. We are being asked every day to pay still higher prices for such orders as we choose to give to manufacturers of furniture. If we could sell out our entire stock tomorrow we could not duplicate it at anything like its price, if we could duplicate it at all within three months.

Face to face with these conditions

we have seriously considered whether we should hold an August Sale of Furniture at all.

On the other hand no man can say what the next six months will bring forth. Conditions may turn around the other way. Supplies of wood may be increased. Factories may speed up their operations. And prices may tend to lower.

What is our best service to the people in this emergency?

Certain it is that homes have been let run down during war time. Certain it is that the population of New York and vicinity has been growing these war years, when building of homes almost stopped. There never was such a dearth of homes and apartments as exists today in this part of the country. Because of this dearth rents have been going up and families are fairly clamoring for homes to live in. Returning soldiers are getting back into business life, getting married and seeking to open new homes. All this means there is a demand—a demand NOW—for furniture and for home equipment, more insistent than ever before.

We have determined to meet conditions as they arise—to offer our best service in furniture and home equipment—at this moment—as we are trying to offer it every day in all kinds of merchandise we sell.

Therefore, be it known—

the John Wanamaker August Sale of Furniture will begin this year Friday, June 20, and continue so long as we can continue it in fairness to ourselves and to the people.

Because of the volume of these sales, providing a larger outlet for our own and manufacturers' stocks with a more even distribution of business over the entire year, our operating expenses for the entire year are lower, bringing lower prices at all times. But prices are still lower in this sale because thousands of customers concentrate their buying in this event to obtain the advantage of the special opportunities available only at this time.

Make the most of the opportunity while it exists.

Bedding—mattresses, pillows and bolsters—included in August Sale
Broadway at Ninth, New York

SIBERIA AS FUTURE CANADIAN MARKET

Report Shows That Siberia Is Almost Without Manufacturing Industries and That Many Articles Are Needed

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 18.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Continuing the report embodying the results of the inquiries in Siberia of the Canadian Economic Commission, the members of the commission state:

"The great forest resources of Siberia have, up to the present, been exploited to only a very small extent. The development of the timber industry is essential for the future, if the normal trade of the country is to be restored. It is estimated that there are 10,000,000 acres of timberland in Asiatic Russia, two-thirds of which are accessible for commercial purposes. German and Swedish machinery has, up to the present, been chiefly employed for sawmilling purposes, but there is a good opening for the introduction of Canadian sawmilling machinery and logging appliances, especially in eastern Siberia.

"The further development of the fisheries of the Russian Far East will lead to a demand for canning machinery and for a variety of supplies. Canadian firms should be in a position to secure a share of this business.

No Manufacturing Industries

"Siberia may be said to be practically without manufacturing industries. Up to the present the only factories which have been established are those which depend upon an abundant supply of cheap war materials, such as spirit distilleries, flour mills, skin-curing and leather-making plants, etc. The great dearth of all kinds of manufactured goods during the past few years has made Siberians realize the necessity of the establishment of home industries and for the utilization of the resources of the country in coal and iron. Attention is especially directed to the need for factories producing articles of first necessity. Inquiries are being made for machinery and equipment for the outfitting of textile plants, boot and shoe factories, clothing and shirt factories, button-making factories, leather plants, cigarette factories, meat and canning and preserving plants, condensed milk factories, vegetable preserving plants, ironworks and factories producing agricultural tools and implements. The supply of the necessary equipment for the establishment of these industries presents possible openings for the extension of Canadian trade with Siberia.

"The establishment of manufacturing industries in Siberia must be considered a matter of the future. It will be many years before these factories are able to supply even a small proportion of the great quantity of manufactured articles which are required in the country. The people are, therefore, dependent upon imports from foreign countries for the supply of these goods. Owing to the inadequacy of railway facilities since the outbreak of the war, Siberia is now practically destitute of all kinds of manufactured goods to meet the needs of the population. The great want of the present moment is, therefore, articles of first necessity, such as clothing of all kinds, drugs, and chemicals, agricultural implements, and railway supplies.

Obstacles to Economic Relief

"The chief obstacles to the relief of the present economic situation in Siberia are: (1) the disorganization of transport; (2) the difficulties of financing shipments of goods purchased in foreign countries. The latter may be said to be dependent upon the first, so that the railway problem becomes the fundamental factor in the economic situation. There is said to be plenty of money in the hands of the peasants of Siberia, but they are unable to purchase with this money the articles which they require owing to there being no goods on the market. The peasants are consequently reluctant to part with their produce so long as they can only receive more paper money in return. The absence of manufactured goods and the breakdown of railway transportation may, therefore, be said to have paralyzed the economic life of the country.

"Previous to the outbreak of the war, goods were sold in Russia under terms of credit extending from three to nine months in the case of ordinary merchandise, and up to two years in the case of machinery. At the present time, foreign traders will only consider it safe to deal with Russia on a gold basis and for cash, but Canadian firms must be prepared to consider the question of granting credits as soon as financial conditions become normal and the circumstances again warrant such a procedure.

"It will be realized that in view of the above consideration, business transactions with Siberia on a large scale are not possible at the present time. Since everything may be said to depend upon the prospects for an early reorganization of the transport facilities, Canadian manufacturers are advised to keep in close touch with the situation and to watch developments with a view to being prepared for the eventual resumption of normal trade.

"The openings which the Siberian markets offer for Canadian products have been the subject of investigation by Canadian trade commissioners in

Russia during the past three years. Information regarding the range and character of the requirements of the country in those lines in which Canada is most interested is available from the reports of these officers, which have been published in the Weekly Bulletin of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

"Canadian firms must bear in mind that Siberia is a market where cheapness is a consideration of great importance, owing to the limited purchasing power of the inhabitants, but that quality must not be sacrificed for

FROM A LONDON SKETCH BOOK

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Memories of a lot of splendid fellows are revived as I look over my old London sketch book and linger for a moment at a page marked, "At the Cavour, after the show." George Bull, who was "The Playful Stallion" of London Opinion; Dr. Bird Page, the

don. George lived in an old house off the Strand somewhere close to the river at the back of the Tivoli Theater. I remember going up the dark staircase to his rooms while he lovingly touched the ancient walls and told me their history.

Another kindly friend to whom I am indebted for my understanding of London's charm is Mr. Morrison, the venerable dramatic critic of The Morning Post. Morrison would call for me nightly at the Palace Theater where I was appearing and together we would make our way through a

of his money when he became intensely personal. This particular old chap, like a creation of Keene's, and who might have stepped from the back numbers of Punch, was grandiloquent and tragic of manner (he was a great patron of the Pit), and roundly abused me in the language of the back-stage, "back-stage" Shakespeare. He often dubbed me a scurvy knave, bit his thumb at my beard, and always wound up with, "Get thee to a nunnery."

Speaking of Keene, London's streets, especially round about the slums, are still full of reminiscences of the great Punch artist. He and Phil May are always in the mind as one wanders among the crowds so characteristic of the poorer quarters. One day I saw one of Keene's Scotchmen, a stranger in London, with tam-o'-shanter shawl and everything. If I had run across one of the characters from "Alice in Wonderland" I couldn't have been more surprised and pleased. Up till just before the war, it was still a common sight to see Phil May's pathetic groups outside the same sordid "pubs."

I do not think I have ever seen a sadder sight than the groups of women, many with wee babies in their arms, waiting outside the gin shops for their men or boys to bring liquor out to them. These sordid people away from the baneful influence of the public house, and in spite of the poverty of their surroundings, have a humor all their own. The dialect and humor among the Negroes of a southern street is not funnier or more delightful than the same kind of thing among the denizens of London's back streets—except when it ends in a "row."

London is a city of types peculiarly its own. That unconventional-looking musician so obviously featuring his long hair and extra-large violin case would look out of place anywhere but here.

It might be just as well to pass over the gruesomeness of some part of London's night life. Somehow or other, the human derelicts cast upon the streets by the surging throng seem just as much the sport of fate as the fops and jetties tossed aside by the murky Thames as it races 'neath its age-scarred bridges. Sometimes it appears that the shadows are there but to brighten the high lights on the never-to-be-forgotten picture of one of the greatest cities on earth.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The cabbie argumentative

FISHWAYS FOR SALMON PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOXCROFT, Maine—Notices have been served for fishery hearings at the office of Commissioner Parsons at Foxcroft in regard to installing fishways in the dams of Sebect and Piscataquis rivers. These waters were originally the habitat of sea salmon. The Sebect Lake was one of the four original homes of landlocked salmon in Maine. There are no less than seven dams on the Piscataquis and three on the Sebect River, and yet salmon are taken each year at East Dover, and some years have been seen below the Foxcroft dam. With fishways in these dams it is claimed that this valuable food fish will again be plentiful in these waters.

The Old-Time Slavey

A regrettable fact is that the war has eliminated, so I am told, the old-fashioned "slavey"—that poor overworked, loyal, kindly maid-of-all-work (nearly always named Susan or Bridget) who toiled from early morn till long after midnight because—well because, as she puts it herself—she was born to it. Susan has graduated from the munition factories to become the wife of Tommy, Doughboy, Anzac and Poilu and a tour of the inns and "digs" of the provinces will no longer be lightened by the faithful maid who did a thousand and one things to make one feel that she was truly your obedient and willing servant. Susan is a direct contrast to the provincial landlady who is described as an appetite destroyer for she always presides (with a mournful countenance) at meals.

Before I visited England I had often read of London's flower girls and I had a somewhat ideal picture of her. My ideal was shattered the very day I was greeted by one of them with, "E're y're, guv'nor—b'lime they're only upence a bunch an' they smell like a bloomin' 'ouse afire."

The Cabbie's Tongue

A woman scorned is not half the fury that a London Argumentative cabbie is. Give him more than his legal fare but half what he expected and it is a pleasure not unmixed with pain to hear him "open up."

I used to hold out on the cabbie just for the sake of listening to his delicious vernacular when he was angry, and only gave him the rest



Seen at Random around the town

wonderful card expert much "commanded" by royalty; Phil May and Alias, the famous costume designer; Carl Hertz, Cinqvalli and a host of writers, players, and newspaper men, all London notables of their time, used to forget their there and their pleasant sayings and doings crowd to my mind as I turn the pages.

Dr. Page would look in at the Cavour on his way home from Buckingham or St. James' Palace and show us the tricks with which he had mystified King Edward and his guests.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
As if out of "Iolanthe"

How we laughed at his stories of the Indian or Persian princes and other visiting potentates whom he was summoned to entertain.

"The Playful Stallion"

George Bull was an inveterate London lover and it was my good fortune



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A rustic note

to be his companion when the mood served him—which was nearly always late at night—to wander the highways and byways of historic Lon-

COURSES FOR WORK AMONG IMMIGRANTS

Massachusetts State Normal School Has Large Demand for Service Offered by Department of University Extension

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Teachers, supervisors, superintendents of schools and all others in Massachusetts planning to teach English to immigrants or to direct the work in factories, clubs, chambers of commerce and like organizations are to be given the benefit of special courses at the summer session of the State Normal School at Hyannis from July 8 to Aug. 8. These courses, one on the methods of teaching English to the immigrant and one that is broader and more advanced on the subject of Americanization, are offered by the department of university extension of the State Board of Education, and are to be conducted by Charles F. Towne, state director of immigrant education.

A course that was given in the same way for the first time last year was so well attended and proved so popular that the demand appeared even greater this year. It is understood that already as the close of the public schools approaches many teachers are arranging their summer's programs so as to include the four weeks' visit in Hyannis, an attractive resort on Cape Cod, where ocean bathing and boating are at hand, where light housekeeping in well-equipped tent houses on the beach is possible and tuition and textbooks for the class work free.

When it became recognized that the old night school method of teaching non-English-speaking people discouraged rather than helped the immigrant, and records revealed that after a brief struggle with old-fashioned texts propounded by instructors who failed to meet him on common ground, the immigrant was giving up all effort to attend, the State took the matter in hand.

The result is that immigrants need no longer feel that the evening school is the only source of help to which they can turn. For with methods and texts completely revised, the State is encouraging the opening of classes in the industrial plants where the men work, in the clubs where they congregate, and in addition is offering help to foreign mothers, sometimes even without bringing them out of their homes.

Each year the State attempts to train more teachers for this field, in order that an adequate supply may be ready to meet the increasing demands that come from chambers of commerce, factories, school committees, private organizations, and from the immigrants themselves in every town and city in Massachusetts.

The course in the methods of teaching English to immigrants prepares a teacher to give instruction to the members of different nationalities which will be within the grasp of their varied understandings. The advanced course in Americanization includes a study of the racial composition of America, treats of the causes of immigration, the anticipations of America held by immigrants, and gives contrasting studies of the realizations with their resulting misunderstanding. The problem of adjusting the social forces in American life, especially as they apply to Massachusetts and New England, will receive particular consideration.

QUEBEC'S NEGLECTED COLONIZING REGION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—"Among our colonization regions which offer all real advantages, there is one which is particularly rich and interesting," said Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, in addressing a great gathering in the city of Quebec. "Its farming lands are fertile to an admirable degree. It also has fine and vast forests as well as mineral deposits which are not without importance. It is situated on a vast plateau of the greatest salubrity and in the same latitude as Quebec. I refer to Temiscamingue."

"Unfortunately that splendid region is isolated from the remainder of the Province. It has not the advantage of being in direct and rapid communication with our principal centers by

means of a railway. This isolation has so far been an obstacle to its development. Its population is only 10,000, while it could provide a livelihood to many thousands of people. We have already on several occasions been in communication with the railway companies to induce them to extend their lines into the very heart of this valley. We were disposed to do the impossible to convince them and we offered them considerable subsidies. But the steps we have taken have been without result. We intend to resume these negotiations without delay and, if the companies persist in refusing, we will build that railway ourselves."

EFFECT OF EMBARGO ON EXPORT OF TREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SOREL, Quebec—The Hon. Jules A. Nard, Minister of Lands and Forests for the Province of Quebec, in an address at a public meeting in Sorel, said that the effect of the embargo that had been placed in 1910 on the export of trees cut from crown lands had shown a great result in building the Province up industrially. Mr. Nard quoted the rise of such places as La Tuque, Brompton, Shawinigan, Windsor Mills, Chicoutimi, Chandler, Clarke City, Grand-Mere, Jonquiere, and Three Rivers as a direct result of this policy. Some of the places he mentioned had been non-existent in 1910, and others had had but a few houses then. Now all were flourishing, and the prospects were still greater.

Mr. Nard was able to say that owing to a recent order-in-council increasing the forestry dues, the revenue from his department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, would show an increase of \$1,000,000. For the year ended June 30, 1918, the revenue was \$1,810,109, so it will be over \$2,800,000 for the year ending soon and it will be \$3,000,000 next year.

CHARGE AGAINST MILITARY BUREAU

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Criticism of the Military Intelligence Bureau of the Army as practicing "an assumption of authority which we cannot endure" was made in the House yesterday by Royal C. Johnson, Republican Representative from South Dakota, who served with the American expeditionary forces. He complained that Hugh J. Jeffries of Danbury, Wisconsin, a former sergeant in the army and president of the American Military Reform Association, had been "summarily arrested, searched, and his private papers confiscated," recently by intelligence officers, while he was at Camp Devens visiting men with whom he served overseas. Military intelligence officials declared yesterday they had no record that Sergeant Jeffries had been arrested by intelligence operatives.

A MUCH NEEDED HIGHWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ontario—This city has just had a visit from Sir William Hearst, Prime Minister of Ontario, who is member for this riding, and the Hon. Dr. Coady, Minister of Education. The Prime Minister was here at the request of the Board of Trade and the Good Roads Association and went into the question of improving the roads around the city. He promised that the proposed Sault-Toronto highway would be completed as quickly as possible.

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PRESS OPINION ON KNOX RESOLUTION

Editors of United States Newspapers Give Their Views With Regard to Proposed Separation of Covenant From Treaty

Following are some of the views expressed by American editors with regard to the proposition of Philander C. Knox, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, that the League of Nations Covenant be not included in the peace treaty:

Philadelphia Ledger

The Knox resolution is predicated upon the wholly untenable and false assumption that the League of Nations will be "inimical to our free institutions"; that the American people have had no time to examine and consider or to express a mature judgment on it; that the ratification of the Versailles treaty (the final text of which is still in the making) will involve a change in the Constitution of the United States; that a safe peace can be attained and its terms guaranteed without any league to enforce them; and finally, that the formation of a League of Nations can safely be left until after peace shall have been declared.

But the supreme inconsistency is revealed in the final clause of the Knox resolution, which, while purporting to speak for the Senate alone, assumes to give assurance to the Allies and to the world that the government of the United States will cooperate with "our cobelligerents for the defense of civilization" in the event that the peace and freedom of Europe are again threatened by any power or combination of powers. In this clause Senator Knox would apparently offer, on the sole authority of the Senate, a pledge of the very support which the League of Nations is planned to carry into effect.

Chicago Evening Post

The Knox resolution contains glaring inconsistencies. For example, it asserts that the "treaty as drawn contains principles, guarantees and undertakings of legitimate national aspirations, oppressive of weak nations and peoples and destructive of human progress and liberty."

The denunciation of the treaty in these drastic terms at the very hour when the signature of the enemy is to be demanded by the conference and the world's peace hangs in the balance, approaches dangerously a line that might be designated by a stronger term than impropriety. One can imagine the comfort and encouragement that will be felt in Berlin, Vienna and Sofia when this clause from the Knox resolution is published in their newspapers.

When the Senate has had time to study the resolution, with its inconsistencies, its dangerous proposals, its insults to our friends and its consolation for our foes, we are convinced it will vote it down.

Detroit Free Press

The resolution which Mr. Knox presented to the Senate for consideration and approval is a clear-cut, comprehensive piece of statesmanship. It goes to the root of the controversy over the question of including the League of Nations covenant in the German peace treaty. It sets forth in a compact way the viewpoint of those who believe the two documents ought not to be scrambled. It gives an illuminating definition of the place the Senate occupies as a part of the treaty-making power of the country, incidentally, a definition in singular harmony with the view the President of the United States held until he found that view came into conflict with his policies and ambitions. It also cites convincingly the principal constitutional objection to ratification of the peace treaty with the league covenant as an encumbering encumbrance. Altogether the resolution is a document of the highest significance and under conditions easily conceivable, it may become the foundation for a definite American policy.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

And then, having rejected all the means of preventing war, Senator Knox, who has said "I am, and all ways have been against war and all its attendant woe, misery, horrors, and crime," would have the Senate declare its readiness to enter into an agreement that "the freedom and peace of Europe, being again threatened by any power or combination of powers," the United States will "carry out the same complete accord and cooperation with our chief cobelligerents for the defense of civilization." That is to say, he would deprive us and deprive the world of the power to restrain the ambitions, the cupidity, and the enmities of nations which lead to war, and then he would bind us to fight if war came.

We profoundly believe that the adoption and application of this resolution by the Senate, involving as it would the rejection of the covenant of the league, and the assumption of obligations amounting to an alliance for war, would, in its ultimate consequences, be a greater calamity to America and to mankind than that which has just left humanity prostrate and bleeding.

Chicago Journal

The league is an instrument of peace, imperatively needed, not only to keep the peace in the future, but to establish peace now. As Mr. Taft so well states the case: "This covenant is not a mere tad of Mr. Wilson. It is demanded by the people of France, Great Britain and Italy. Neither Lloyd George nor Clemenceau originally advocated it. They were driven to it by two things

—one that their constituents demanded it, the other that the treaty of peace, which the terms of the armistice foreshadowed, could not be enforced without it."

There is the situation in a nutshell. You cannot enforce the treaty without the league. Let the American people grasp that fact, and all the artifices of all the attorneys of militarism will not keep America from taking her place in the confederacy that will abolish war forever.

Springfield Republican

The plain logic of the underlying purpose of the Knox resolution would point to a separate peace with the central powers, yet mongrel-like the resolution would maintain one policy in making our government a signatory and underwriter to a general treaty of European peace, involving a drastic reorganization of the European state system, while giving moral support to the contrary policy of a complete withdrawal from the vexatious obligations of participation in old world affairs.

It would be an absurd wind-up of our European enterprise of intervention in this war for our government to pursue such a course. Better a straight dose of Borah and a separate peace than this sinister concoction of insincerity and deceit offered by Messrs. Lodge and Knox.

St. Paul Dispatch

The United States Senator who voted for the adoption of the Knox resolution aimed at the separation of the League of Nations and the general peace treaty casts a vote in condemnation of the league covenant. It is conceivable that the support of certain senators can be obtained only upon the understanding that they are voting for a division of the question and not against the league, but it is not so conceivable that the tergiversation can be put over on the American people. The senator who approves or is willing to accept the league covenant can offer no logical reason for excluding it from the peace treaty.

Kennebec Journal

The treaty is so drawn that it cannot be approved or rejected without the League of Nations, because that covenant is the basis of the treaty, and the league must be strong enough to enforce the terms of the treaty. Shall the United States Senate, out of pique or political prejudice, defeat the treaty itself for the sake of "kicking back at" the one who had a hand in interlarding the covenant and the treaty?

We scorn such a course for politics' sake and call upon Republicans to place themselves above bigoted partisanship. This thing is bigger than politics for temporary party advantage.

Cleveland Plain Dealer

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, handpicked to fight the League of Nations, does its work well. It recommends for passage the obnoxious Knox resolution—as brazen a proposal as ever found its way into the records of Congress. It is difficult to believe that even a sizable minority of the Senate will be found ready to support the resolution.

Passage of the resolution would be an affront not only to the President of the United States—at whom it is aimed—but to every entente representative at Paris and to the nations for whom they speak. No one knows better than Senator Knox himself that the Senate as yet has nothing whatever to do with the proposed treaty which has been submitted to Germany to sign. The treaty is in process of negotiation, a proceeding in which the executive is supreme and the Senate has no part. After the treaty is signed and becomes, in fact, a treaty, it will be the Senate's turn to act. It may then do as it pleases, approve, amend, reject.

Senators, of course, know all this. They are merely hazarding the President by trying to destroy his influence and standing at Paris. To this extent they are not acting in good faith. Furthermore, they are jeopardizing the whole peace structure.

Council Bluffs Nonpareil

Down at Washington there is manifest a disposition to make a political football of our future relations with the Allies. These relations should be cordial. These relations should be

cordial. We cooperated with the Allies in the war for mutual benefit. We should cooperate with them in future for the reason that such cooperation is essential in order to reap the benefits that should accrue to civilization through the sacrifices in this war. American voters are reasonable. They are not scoundrels. And the politician who tries to lead a faction or a party in opposition to a reasonable League of Nations or an alliance to insure world peace is certain to be defeated in the end.

Deseret Evening News

Japan gains no legal sovereignty whatever over Shantung by the treaty, her rights there being no respect enlarged over those which Germany previously held by reason of a long-term lease. Japan is thus getting her pay from Germany, not from China. Though the other powers might have preferred that she accept settlement in some other way; and though they may apprehend that she will be reluctant to return the territory to China when the time comes, the fact remains that her claim was valid and had to be allowed. To doubt her honest intention of living up to the letter of the agreement implies a hint of base dishonor. Upon a mere suspicion, such implication of a friendly nation is indefensible. But it shows anew that an active element in American affairs is bent on having a perpetual "Asiatic problem"—if not in reality, at least in imagination, especially if it can at the same time discredit the treaty of which the League of Nations forms a part.

YALE GRADUATES A CLASS OF 598

Rear Admiral Sims Is Among the Thirteen Men to Receive Honorary Degrees at the Commencement Day Exercises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yale University held its commencement exercises yesterday, awarding 13 honorary degrees and a total of 598 degrees for work in course. Degrees honoris causa were granted to 148 students. The recipients of honorary degrees were as follows:

DOCTORS OF LAWS

Rear Admiral William Sowden Sims, commanding naval operations in European waters and now president of the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island.

Maj. Gen. William Josiah Snow, chief of field artillery, U. S. A. George Wakeman Wheeler, Chief Justice-elect of Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut.

DOCTORS OF SCIENCE

Harvey Cushing, surgeon, professor surgery Harvard University, formerly at Johns Hopkins; surgeon in chief Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston. Samuel Wesley Stratton, physicist, Director of National Bureau of Standards.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY

Charles Henry Brent, bishop Protestant Episcopal Church; chaplain-general A. E. F. Orville Anderson Petty, divisional chaplain A. E. F.; pastor Plymouth Congregational Church, New Haven.

MASTERS OF ARTS

Orville Wright, inventor and aviator; commanding major aviation corps, U. S. A. Sanford Hosea Wadham, colonel medical corps; representative of medical department on general staff, chief surgeon's office, G. H. Q. A. E. F.

Russell Cornell Leffingwell, assistant secretary of treasury; special counsel in Treasury Department. Charles Albert Coffin, president of the General Electric Company from its organization until 1913 and since then chairman of the board of directors; prominent in relief work for France.

Robert Stewart McClenahan, formerly president of Assult College; instrumental in developing plans for the new university at Cairo. Lieut. Jean-Julien Lemondart, French soldier and painter. Recipient of Howland Memorial Prize.

With a reception given by Dr. Arthur Twining Hadley, president of the university, to the members of the graduating class last evening, commencement week at Yale was brought to a close. The opening exercises took place last Saturday, when the dramatic association of the university presented the play "Christopher Marlowe's Tamburlaine." The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by President Hadley on Sunday, June 15, in Woolsey Hall.

The various class day activities took place Monday, including a luncheon given by the Yale Corporation and the alumni advisory board to the seniors in the president's room, Memorial Hall. The seniors' promenade was held Monday evening in Woolsey Hall. On the day following, the "1492" dinner, an annual occasion, was followed by a gathering of the seniors on the college campus.

Following the meeting of the Yale Corporation it was announced that new gifts approximating \$254,000 had been received by the university. Announcement was made that Prof. Albert Feuillerat, Elizabethan scholar of the University of Rennes, had accepted an invitation to spend half of the next university year at Yale.

Colby College Degrees

WATERVILLE, Maine—Two honorary degrees were conferred by President Arthur J. Roberts at the commencement exercises of Colby College at the First Baptist Church on Monday as follows: Doctor of Letters—Herbert Carlisle Libby, professor of public speaking at Colby; Doctor of Divinity, the Rev. Everett Carleton Herrick '98, pastor of a Baptist church at Fall River, Massachusetts.

Brown Awards Degrees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Seven honorary degrees were awarded by Brown University at the commencement exercises yesterday. First degrees were awarded to 143 students of whom 94 were men and 49 members of the Women's College. At the commencement dinner following the exercises Dr. W. H. P. France, president of the university, announced two gifts amounting to \$185,000.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred on David P. Houston, United States Secretary of Agriculture; Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, provost marshal-general, United States Army; and Roscoe Pound, dean of the law school of Harvard University.

Connecticut College for Women
NEW LONDON, Connecticut—The first commencement exercises of Connecticut College for Women were held yesterday and 68 seniors received diplomas. A gift of \$165,000 to the college from Mr. and Mrs. George S. Palmer of this city was announced. The College Club of Hartford gave a \$5000 scholarship.

Amherst Honors Its Service Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AMHERST, Massachusetts—Eight honorary degrees were conferred by Amherst College at its commencement exercises yesterday. Ceremonies for those who took part in the war, and the granting of degrees honoris causa to those who left college to enter the service were the features. The presence of Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States

Army, and Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, and his staff, added brilliancy to the academic procession, which marched through the campus to College Hall in the morning.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, and Maj.-Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, United States Army.

University of Rochester

ROCHESTER, New York—A class of 53 women and 25 men was graduated at the sixty-ninth commencement exercises of the University of Rochester yesterday. Samuel W. McCall, former Governor of Massachusetts, delivered the commencement address on the "Special Duty of the Scholar in a Democracy." Mr. McCall received the degree of doctor of laws.

Oberlin College Commencement
OBERLIN, Ohio—Degrees were awarded to 170 students by Oberlin College yesterday.

HIGH HONORS TO BE PAID TO DR. PESSOA

President-Elect of Brazil, Who Has Been Touring Europe, Expected to Reach Washington on Friday Afternoon

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official announcement yesterday by the State Department of plans for the entertainment of Dr. Epistacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, said the Emperor, to which he and his party were transferred from the Jeanne d'Arc, would be met off New York today by a United States naval vessel, which would take them to the Brazilian warship Sao Paulo, at New York. They will be entertained at dinner on the warship the Sao Paulo, being Brazilian territory, and the President-elect being unable to accept New York hospitality until he has paid his respects to the United States Government at Washington.

"After dinner aboard ship," said the announcement, "Dr. Pessoa will spend the night in New York, and will proceed to Washington by special train, arriving late Friday afternoon at the capital, where he will be met by Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, and other government officials. He will be received with the full honors of the head of a sovereign state. He will be given a 21-gun salute, and will be escorted by a troop of cavalry to his Washington home, the house of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Warder, which she has placed at the disposal of the government for his entertainment.

"On Saturday he will be received by the Vice-President at the Capitol and the Vice-President will give a large official dinner in his honor on Saturday night. On Sunday he will be the guest of the Secretary of the Navy, and will go on the yacht Mayflower to Mount Vernon and will lay a wreath on the tomb of Washington."

Dr. Pessoa and his party, who were en route to the United States from Portugal on the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, were transferred to the American army transport Imperator, 1200 miles at sea on Tuesday, after the cruiser's engines had been disabled. Dispatches to the Navy Department yesterday said the transfer was made in small boats without incident and that the Imperator would arrive at New York this morning.

The Jeanne d'Arc became disabled soon after she had passed the Imperator, from Brest for New York, with United States troops, and a wireless message recalled the big transport. Later the transport Mongolia, bound from New York to France, arrived and took the cruiser in tow for the Azores, where repairs will be made. At last reports the Mongolia was making good speed with her tow.

After boarding the Imperator Dr. Pessoa sent this wireless message to President Wilson at Paris: "Owing to a breakdown of the engine of the French cruiser on which I was traveling to New York, she was unable to proceed in her voyage. The United States Imperator immediately came to our assistance and I am now on the way to the United States aboard her. I take great pleasure in thanking you for this generous example of American hospitality, which, notwithstanding with keeping within the bounds of its great territory, now extends itself to the very ocean."

The Jeanne d'Arc left Lisbon on June 11. Dr. Pessoa had completed at Lisbon a trip to various allied countries, including Italy, France, Belgium, England and Portugal.

FRUIT PROTECTION ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES, California—A campaign is being undertaken by the Citrus Protective League of California to secure a higher tariff rate on citrus fruits, especially on importations of Italian lemons, in order better to protect the market for California's lemon crop. The State's crop this year will nearly equal the consumption of the country, and groves coming into bearing will very largely increase the output within the next few years.

Kitzman Boot Shop

has removed to its old location in the Meyers Arcade.
924 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis
(It's a little further up Nicollet but it pays to walk.)

Hartman's Millinery

94 So. 10th Street
HANDICRAFT BUILDING
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

SOVIET AMERICA AIM OF RADICALS

New York Legislators Hear of Alleged Cooperation Between the Socialist Party and Bureau Maintained by Bolsheviki

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The joint legislative committee to investigate seditious activities in the State of New York, continued its inquiry into the affairs of the Russian Soviet Bureau yesterday at the City Hall. Senator Clayton R. Lusk, chairman, presided, and Charles D. Newton, attorney-general, examined the witnesses.

Henry W. Grunewald, the first witness, testified to the finding of a copy of the Berlin Tageblatt of April 4, 1919, printed in German, on the premises of the Russian Soviet Bureau, 110 West Fortieth Street, and translated from it a telegram from The Hague headed "The Bolshevik Agitation in America." This reported that a systematic Bolshevik agitation existed "in New York and America," and stated "the unrest that has seized American public affairs for the moment comes through the activities of the official representative of the Bolshevik Government, Mr. Martens, whose business quarters are in the vicinity of Wall Street. It deals with the American business world by offering gold credits for which he has at his disposal in all \$400,000, which are to be used for firms desiring to establish business relations with Russia."

The message added that a great meeting of welcome for Mr. Martens was held in a theater in America, at which a newspaper known as The Rebel Worker was sold and many women wore red dresses, since the display of red flags is not permitted in America.

"At this meeting," it concludes, "a Soviet America was demanded, and the actual American Government was hissed. The revolution in Hungary was wildly agreed with."

Documents Produced

First Sergeant Walter E. Brey, of the Department of State Police, the next witness, produced papers and documents seized in the raid on the Bolshevik headquarters, brought in response to a subpoena duces tecum. He read a letter from a local branch of the Socialist Party, dated April 8, 1919, pledging "Comrade" L. C. A. F. Martens "our cooperation in establishing the first representative of the workers' government of Russia in America," and further pledging themselves to work unceasingly for the propagation of such policies and tactics as would tend directly toward the establishment of a Socialist federated republic in America.

Provision was made for the publication of this letter in the New York Call.

Mr. Martens' answer, which was attached, expressed thanks for this message and said: "I trust that your devotion to the cause of the Russian Soviet Republic will serve the Russian proletariat, as well as the proletariat of other countries, as a support in their struggle for their final emancipation." Mr. Martens signed himself in this as "Representative in the United States of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs."

Socialists Enlist

A letter from a branch of the Young People's Socialistic League said in part:

"We are ready to meet and battle for the future. There shall come a time when these United States of America shall send a representative of their soviet to Russia. Until then we are yours for the world revolution of brotherhood."

Sergeant Brey also offered a letter written to Mr. Martens in Russian.

CUNARD ANCHOR

Passenger and Freight Services

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

Vestris	June 23
Royal George	June 24
Orduna	July 5
Caronia	July 5
Carmania	July 12
Royal George	July 26
Orduna	Aug. 2
Caronia	Aug. 9
Carmania	Aug. 16
Royal George	Aug. 30

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON

Aquitania	June 28
Mauretania	July 8
Aquitania	July 28
Mauretania	Aug. 5
Aquitania	Aug. 23

BOSTON TO GLASGOW

Massilia	July 12
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NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH, HAVRE AND LONDON

Saxonia	July 17
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21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK
126 STATE STREET, BOSTON
Phone F. R. 1000

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats

Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts
"A Bright Spot of the Town"

THE HILLSIDE STORE
SOUTH BEND, IND.

THE FRANCES SHOP

Correct Apparel for Women
117 South Michigan St.
SOUTH BEND, IND.
The Shop That Shows The New Things

and signed by the secretaries of the Russian, Polish, and Ukrainian branches of the American Socialist parties of Passaic, New Jersey, in which hope was expressed that by his activities a connection would be established between American and Russian proletarian soviet government, and concluding: "We also protest and demand the immediate recall from the limits of the Russian Soviet Republic of the allied troops, and the opening by the Allies of the frontiers for the free passage of European citizens to their fatherlands."

Report of Arrests

Archibald E. Stevenson, chairman of the committee on bolshevism of the Union League Club and assistant counsel to the joint legislative committee, then read a confidential report and several letters from Charles Recht, of the counsel for the Russian soviet bureau, relative to the arrest of 64 Russians, Poles, Ukrainians and one Lithuanian, following a May Day demonstration in Chester, Pennsylvania, telling of the difficulty encountered in attempting to obtain legal counsel for these men, who were fined \$30,000. All had paid, he said, except about 20, who were still in jail held under \$5000 bail.

Mr. Stevenson remarked, producing a letter bearing the letterhead of Charles Recht, dated May 29, 1919, and headed "Report": "I might say that appearing in the handwriting of Mr. Martens, is: 'Ask Comrade Recht to proceed with the case.'"

This report showed that the writs of habeas corpus secured by the Philadelphia lawyer finally retained in this case were dismissed and the men held for the grand jury on \$5000 bail. These men, it was stated, were indicted on four counts charging riot, aggravating riot, destruction of buildings, and inciting to riot.

Deportation Sought

Mr. Stevenson next read a letter addressed to S. Nuorteva and signed by one A. Lossieff of Philadelphia, who wrote that his son, Vladimir Lossieff, one of the I. W. W. men convicted in the I. W. W. Chicago trial, and now serving 20 years' imprisonment at Ft. Leavenworth, had asked him to find out from Mr. Nuorteva if there was any way to wire or cable the Soviet Government in Russia and get it to request the United States Government to deport him and other Russian subjects at Leavenworth, to Moscow, Russia.

A letter addressed to Miss Elizabeth Glynne Flynn, 7 East Fifteenth Street, and signed by Otto Christensen, of the firm of Clare & Christensen, Chicago, was next read by Mr. Stevenson. This letter announced that it contained forms for the Lossieff deportation bond, and that that bond had been set at \$10,000. Information concerning the form of this bond followed. Mr. Stevenson added that this letter was indorsed in writing: Mr. Nuorteva, World Tower Building, the secretary or diplomatic agent of the soviet bureau.

The hearing was then adjourned until today.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A direct and permanent steamship service between San Francisco and other Pacific Coast ports and European countries will be put into effect some time in July, according to Williams, Diamond & Co. of this city, who will manage and operate the new lines. The ships that will be used in the new service are the large steel freighters now being completed on the Pacific Coast for the United States Shipping Board. The first sailing will be in July from San Francisco, and regular sailings will be maintained twice a month thereafter.

Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Convenient Trunks and Travel Equipment

Travel this summer with a Wardrobe Trunk—the most comfortable way. Your clothes arrive at the end of the trip in fresh, unwrinkled condition, and packing is a simple process of hanging garments on individual hangers and tucking blouses, underwear and accessories away in drawers.

Hartman Wardrobe Trunks, \$37.00 to \$150.00.

Choice lines of fine Leather Luggage, including up-to-date specialties for men and women, traveling fitted bags, overnight bags and suit cases with trays, also hat trunks.

Haynes & Company

Always Reliable

346-348 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Special June Sale of HAYNES LABEL SHIRTS, \$1.29

Regular \$1.65 and \$2.00 qualities

Court Square Store

Interurban Center

Goody Savings Are Yours if You Attend the

BLUE TAG SALE

Only crisp new merchandise is featured and the price markings are extremely moderate. Every section of the store is included.

COURT SQUARE STORE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WET ARGUMENT IS CHALLENGED

Harvard Crimson Criticizes the Assertions That Prohibition Infringes on Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The argument that prohibition is an infringement upon the liberty of the individual, used extensively by liquor interests in the past, has been rehabilitated and in a somewhat disguised form is urged upon the people of Boston in the campaign to secure repeal or modification of the war-time prohibition act. This fallacious argument has been exploded time and again by prohibition and temperance organizations, and now the Harvard Crimson, published at Harvard University, presents some new views on the question in an editorial with regard to a recent meeting. It says:

"At the recent mass meeting called by the Massachusetts Branch of the Association opposed to National Prohibition, in the Mechanics Building, the following statements were made by Mr. C. A. Windle of Chicago, the most plausible speaker of the evening: 'Prohibition is neither right in principle, nor is it Christian in character. Temperance has to do with your control of yourself. It is right. It can be defended. Prohibition has to do with your control by others. It is wrong, and has no defense. Temperance is self-imposed and self-enforced; prohibition is imposed by others against your will, and enforced with a policeman's club. You can no more promote pure temperance by force than you can make love with a brickbat. Prohibition is insulting to your manhood, because it denies to you the right of self-determination.'"

"The implication running through the whole of Mr. Windle's argument is that civilized man will become so immediately capable of temperance that no restraint is needed to keep him from alcoholic excess. The attainment of this condition will at best require a long process of steady development. Throughout this process, the excesses, and resultant losses to national usefulness and well-being are bound to continue."

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

ANOTHER ISSUE OF FARM LOAN BONDS

Third Block Marketed by Federal Land Banks—Syndicate of Well-Known Bankers and Investment Houses Cooperate

NEW YORK, New York—A bankers' syndicate, in conjunction with the federal land banks, is offering to investors an issue of \$50,000,000 federal land bank 4½ per cent farm loan bonds, maturing May 1, 1939, but redeemable at par and accrued interest on any interest date after five years from date of issue. The offering price is 100½ and interest, at which the bonds yield slightly more than 4.38 per cent to redemption date, 1924 and 4½ per cent thereafter.

The syndicate managers are Brown Brothers & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., and National City Company, of New York, and Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore. The membership of the syndicate will include investment houses practically all over the country.

No further offering of these bonds will be made this year. Thus no more will be available in time to make income exempt from taxation for 1920.

The present issue is the third block of farm loan bonds to be marketed by federal land banks. A little more than a year ago the same syndicate sold \$50,000,000 5 per cent bonds of this character at 101 and interest in two days. The price subsequently advanced to 106 and is now around 103. The first issue was offered in June, 1917, at 101½ and bore 4½ per cent interest. About \$40,000,000 of this issue was sold.

Federal Land Banks

Bonds of federal land banks, which are the joint obligation of the 12 institutions in which the government owns a substantial amount of stock, are not to be confused with obligations of joint stock land banks, organized under the same act of Congress but wholly owned by individuals, the government holding none of the stock. Federal land bank bonds are secured by deposit of an equal amount of United States Government bonds or first mortgages on farm lands cultivated by the owner, which lands are appraised and guaranteed by the local national Farm Loan Association, of which the borrower is a member and stockholder. The mortgage is required to reduce and eventually pay off the mortgage through annual or semi-annual payments on principal.

The government is not in any manner obligated for payment of principal or interest of these bonds, but they have been declared by Congress to be "instrumentalities of the government of the United States," and it is by virtue of this declaration that they obtain their tax immunity.

H. B. THAYER NEW TELEPHONE HEAD

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Some of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company men who have been especially active in its affairs during the war period are recognized in a change in personnel effected at its regular directors' meeting yesterday.

Mr. Vail remains as chairman of the board and in active direction of policy and problems. Vice-President H. B. Thayer becomes president; Vice-President Kingsbury is made first vice-president, and other vice-presidents are General Counsel Guernsey, Chief Engineer Carty, and W. S. Clifford. Acting Chief Engineer Gherardi becomes chief engineer and Vice-President Bethell retires from the organization.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co.)
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices here Wednesday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	29.85	31.10	30.40	31.10
Oct.	29.25	30.46	29.82	30.42
Dec.	29.85	30.15	29.85	30.12
Jan.	29.84	30.09	29.40	29.87
March	29.55	29.80	29.27	29.80

(Quoted by The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hents & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices here Wednesday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	31.10	31.30	30.72	31.30
Oct.	29.65	29.98	29.45	29.98
Dec.	29.25	29.50	29.10	29.60

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	1.25	1.30	1.25	1.25
Oct.	1.45	1.50	1.45	1.45
Dec.	1.45	1.50	1.45	1.45

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	29	30	29	29
Oct.	29	30	29	29
Dec.	29	30	29	29

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	29	30	29	29
Oct.	29	30	29	29
Dec.	29	30	29	29

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	29	30	29	29
Oct.	29	30	29	29
Dec.	29	30	29	29

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	29	30	29	29
Oct.	29	30	29	29
Dec.	29	30	29	29

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	29	30	29	29
Oct.	29	30	29	29
Dec.	29	30	29	29

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	29	30	29	29
Oct.	29	30	29	29
Dec.	29	30	29	29

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

NEW YORK STOCKS

Wednesday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	85	85½	84½	84½
Am Can	51½	52	51	51
Am Car & Pdry	106½	112½	105½	111
Am Int Corp	104½	104½	102	104
Am Loco	82½	83½	82	82½
Am Smelters	81	82½	81	82½
Am Sugar	132½	132½	131½	131½
Am T & T	106½	107½	106½	107½
Am Woolen	113	113	113	115½
Anacosta	71½	71½	70½	71½
Atchafalpa	99½	99½	99½	99½
Baldwin Loco	176	176	172½	174½
Beth Steel	50½	51	50½	51
B R R	86½	88½	86	88
Car Pacific	161	161	161	161
Cent Leather	102	102½	101½	102½
Chandler M	200½	200½	201	201
C M & St P	43	43	43	43
Cuba Cane	51½	51½	48½	49½
Chino	45½	45½	44½	45½
Corn Prods	66½	67½	65½	67½
Crucible Steel	91	92½	90	91½
Cuba Cane	51½	51½	48½	49½
dpd	82½	83½	82½	83½
Erie	17½	18	17½	17½
Gen Electric	164½	164½	164	164
Midvale	27½	27½	27	27½
Goodrich	80	80½	79	80½
Inspiration	59	59½	58½	59½
Kennecott	29½	29½	29½	29½
Int Harb	113½	113½	113½	113½
dpd	82½	83½	82½	83½
Max Motor	48½	48½	47	48½
Mex Pet	180½	180½	179½	180½
Calumet	27½	27½	27	27½
Mo Pacific	30½	30½	30½	31½
N Y Central	79½	80	79½	79½
N Y N H & H	30½	31	30½	30½
No Pac	67½	67½	66½	67½
Ohio	87½	87½	86½	87½
Pan-Am Pet	91½	91½	91½	91½
Penn	46	46	45½	46
Pierce-Arrow	62	62½	60½	61½
Rex Cons	23½	23½	22½	23½
Reading	87½	87½	87	87½
Rep I & St	89	89	87	88
Roy Dutch N Y	112	112	109½	111½
U S Steel	106½	106½	106	106½
Sinclair	57½	57½	57½	57½
Studebaker	102½	102½	101½	102½
Texas Co	289	289	288½	288½
Union Pacific	112½	112½	112½	112½
U S Rubber	124½	124½	121	122½
U S Steel	106½	106½	106	106½
Calumet	27½	27½	27	27½
Utah Copper	75½	75½	74	75½
Westinghouse	56½	56½	56	56½
Willamette	250½	250½	250	250½

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	99½	99½	99	99½
Lib 4s	94½	94½	94	94½
Lib 4½s	93½	93½	93	93½
Lib 5s	91½	91½	91	91½
Lib 5½s	89½	89½	89	89½
Lib 6s	87½	87½	87	87½
Lib 6½s	85½	85½	85	85½
Lib 7s	83½	83½	83	83½
Lib 7½s	81½	81½	81	81½
Lib 8s	79½	79½	79	79½
Lib 8½s	77½	77½	77	77½
Lib 9s	75½	75½	75	75½
Lib 9½s	73½	73½	73	73½
Lib 10s	71½	71½	71	71½
Lib 10½s	69½	69½	69	69½
Lib 11s	67½	67½	67	67½
Lib 11½s	65½	65½	65	65½
Lib 12s	63½	63½	63	63½
Lib 12½s	61½	61½	61	61½
Lib 13s	59½	59½	59	59½
Lib 13½s	57½	57½	57	57½
Lib 14s	55½	55½	55	55½
Lib 14½s	53½	53½	53	53½
Lib 15s	51½	51½	51	51½
Lib 15½s	49½	49½	49	49½
Lib 16s	47½	47½	47	47½
Lib 16½s	45½	45½	45	45½
Lib 17s	43½	43½	43	43½
Lib 17½s	41½	41½	41	41½
Lib 18s	39½	39½	39	39½
Lib 18½s	37½	37½	37	37½
Lib 19s	35½	35½	35	35½
Lib 19½s	33½	33½	33	33½
Lib 20s	31½	31½	31	31½
Lib 20½s	29½	29½	29	29½
Lib 21s	27½	27½	27	27½
Lib 21½s	25½	25½	25	25½
Lib 22s	23½	23½	23	23½
Lib 22½s	21½	21½	21	21½
Lib 23s	19½	19½	19	19½
Lib 23½s	17½	17½	17	17½
Lib 24s	15½	15½	15	15½
Lib 24½s	13½	13½	13	13½
Lib 25s	11½	11½	11	11½
Lib 25½s	9½	9½	9	9½
Lib 26s	7½	7½	7	7½
Lib 26½s	5½	5½	5	5½
Lib 27s	3½	3½	3	3½
Lib 27½s	1½	1½	1	1½
Lib 28s	0	0	0	0

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Per Sec 3s	99½	99½	99	99½
Anglo-French	97½	97½	97	97½
City of Lyons 6s	99	99	99	99
City of Paris 6s	97½	97½	97	97½
Un King 5½s, 1919	99½	99½	99	99½
Un King 5½s, 1921	98½	98½	98	98½
Un King 5½s, 1927	99½	99½	99	99½

NEW YORK CURB

Wednesday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
ABC Metal	11	11	11	11
Alma Explos	87	87	87	87
Allied P	63½	64	63	64
Big Ledge	10	10	10	10
Bones	10	10	10	10
Bowen	64	64	64	64
Boston & Mont	78	78	78	78
Calendula	40	40	40	40
Calumet & Jer	27½	27½	27	27½
Canada Cop	13	13	13	13
Cash Ore	7	7	7	7
Cities Service Bank shares	23½	23½	23	23½
Commonwealth Pst	58½	58½	58	58½
Cons Arizona	14	14	14	14
Cons Copper	10	10	10	10
Consolidated Co	10	10	10	10
Cresson	4	4	4	4
Curtiss	15	15	15	15
Emerson	64	64	64	64
London & N E	17	17	17	17
Federal Oil	34	34	34	34
Fiske Tire	24	24	24	24
Goldrock	65	65	65	65
Goldfield	17	17	17	17
Green Monster	3	3	3	3
Heda Mining	5	5	5	5
Houston Oil	11	11	11	11
Loiside	12	12	12	12
Inter Petrol	27½	27½	27	27½
Hudson Oil	13	13	13	13
Island Oil	7	7	7	7
Itup	9	9	9	9
Jerome Verde	5	5	5	5
Jumbo	11	11	11	11
Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
Louisiana	2	2	2	2
Magma Cop	25	25	25	25
Martin Parry	28	28	28	28
McNamara	76	76	76	76
McKinley	26	26	26	26
Merritt	27½	27½	27	27½
Midwest Oil	23	23	23	23
Midwest Refining	127	127	127	127
Morley	23	23	23	23
Omar Oil	47	47	47	47
Oil	38	38	38	38
Perfection Tire	11	11	11	11
Salt Creek	64	64	64	64
Sapulpa Ref	73	73	73	73
Savoy Oil	5	5	5	5
Savoy Oil	5	5	5	5
Singapore Oil	5	5	5	5
Singapore Gulf	58	58	58	58
Silver King	24	24	24	24
Standard Motor	83	83	83	83
Stanton	13	13	13	13
Submarine Boat	16½	16½	16	16½
Texas	3	3	3	3
Union Gold	3	3	3	3
Un Verde Ext	39½	39½	39	39½
U S Steam	23	23	23	23
Victoria	24	24	24	24
Wright Martin	5	5	5	5

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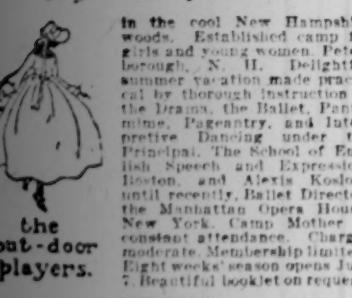
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Supposing You Lived in a Castle?

Nell had just finished reading the most fascinating book, in which the hero was a wonderful knight who lived in a magnificent castle, from which he sallied forth in quest of adventure of the most extraordinary kind. She put the book down with a great sigh and exclaimed, "Oh, dear! I wish I lived in a castle, instead of in this prosy old house."

Uncle Frank looked up with a smile. "Well, if you feel that way about it, perhaps we might arrange for you to go live in one; there are still a few left."

"Don't tease, Uncle Frank," Nell pouted, knowing from the twinkle in his eye that he was making fun of her. "It wouldn't do any good to live in a castle now, for things would be dreadfully changed. I want to live in a castle, just as they did hundreds of years ago."

"That's different. I'm afraid, then, I can't accommodate you; but, supposing I could turn the clock back until it reached the Middle Ages and this house became a castle, are you sure you would be happy?"

"Oh, Uncle Frank!" Nell cried, delightedly. "Wouldn't that be just too beautiful for anything? Of course, I'd be happy. You'd be a knight with shining armor, and I'd be a grand and beautiful lady with a long train and one of those great, tall hats with a veil floating from it. You'd ride forth on an adventure, and I'd stay home in the castle and wait your coming back, and then we'd have a grand feast in the great hall!"

"But wait," cried her uncle. "Not so fast. I didn't say I'd turn the clock back, so you'd be a young lady. If I turn it back, you'll still be a little girl; and, as a little girl, let's see what you'll find in the castle."

"Of course," began Uncle Frank, when Nell had seated herself comfortably on the arm of his chair. "It's a big castle with a wide moat around it, and it has a drawbridge which is let down for friends and drawn up for enemies, a dungeon for the disobedient and unruly, and a keep in which to retire in times of danger. Then there's the courtyard with the well in one corner, and around the courtyard are the stables and outhouses, all built of stone and usually connected, and the whole thing is surrounded by a wall of immense thickness. Inside the castle, first of all, we find the great hall, its walls hung with banners and pennants and arms of all kinds, and containing the massive furniture then in use, chief of which is the table large enough to accommodate no small number of guests."

"Didn't they ever have fires in their rooms?" asked Nell, a bit anxiously. "Not in the early days," Uncle Frank answered. "Only in the big hall; though, about the fifteenth century, they began to use them in the bedrooms a little, but even then they were looked on as foolish and not really needed. All the rooms, with the exception of the main hall, which had its massive fireplace, were equally cold and cheerless, for castles were not built as dwelling places primarily, but as forts; therefore, everything had to be sacrificed to this end. Now that I have told you all the uncomfortable things, I'll turn around and tell you of some of the luxuries you may find in one, for the Middle Ages was a strange mixture of barbarism and civilization. While your bed would be hard, it would have the most magnificent covers imaginable, made of silk and satin and bordered with fine lace; and, while the walls would be of stone, they might be hung with beautiful draperies and even priceless tapestries. These would do much to brighten a room."

"I'd like that," said Nell, "even if I didn't care for some of the other things. But tell me more about the great hall, Uncle Frank, we'd surely like that."

Uncle Frank smiled. "Yes, I believe we would, if we didn't pay any attention to the floor, for the floor would be strewn with rushes, which would serve as a catch-all for all sorts of things, and, as they weren't very particular when they swept it out, this might not exactly appeal to you. But the hall was the real living room of the castle. It was dining room and sitting room combined. Here the great feasts were held, as well as the daily meals of the family; here the lord of the castle gathered his men about him, and here the mistress of the castle met with her women to discuss the affairs of the house, to sew, embroider, or weave, and here the children played with their balls and games; and the hall was so large that no one group interfered with the other. If you were a little girl there, you would be given plenty to do, even if you did not have to go to school."

"Oh, wouldn't I have to go to school?" exclaimed Nell, rather pleased at this idea.

"No, you'd be excused from that, because there were no schools to go to, only ones of a certain fashion for boys."

"But who would I go with?" Nell asked suddenly. "If I didn't go to school? I wouldn't know any other girls."

"You might know the daughters of other noble families, but there would be little visiting back and forth, for traveling was hazardous on account of the poor condition of the roads, and the presence of outlaws; so, for the most part, you would have to seek your companions among the children who, like yourself, lived in the castle. This would not be difficult, for castles generally were huge affairs and housed large numbers of people. If the lady of the castle was famed as an excellent housewife, perhaps she would have about her a number of maidens, the daughters of other noble families sent

to her to be instructed in useful arts. Together with them, you would be taught to manage a household, which was considerable of an undertaking in those days, when so much time and thought was given to the preparation of food. You would also be taught to sew by hand, for there were no sewing machines, to embroider—which was looked on as a great accomplishment, to card wool and to spin and weave. Perhaps you would be instructed in the art of lace making,

"Over the Hills and Far Away"

Tom he was a piper's son,
He learnt to play when he was young;
But all the tune that he could play,
Was "Over the Hills and Far Away."
Over the hills and a great way off,
The wind shall blow my top-knot off.

Tom with his pipe made such a noise
That he pleased both the girls and boys,
And so they stopped to hear him play
"Over the Hills and Far Away."
Over the hills and a great way off,
The wind shall blow my top-knot off.

been invited by a new neighbor, whom they called Bogy, to come and visit his garden. At the chapter entitled "About Bogy's Castle," her mother began to read to Dorothy:

Dear father will let us do almost anything. When we ask mother for things, he always laughs and says: "Oh, bless them, yes!" But mother often waits to consider it before she will promise, and, though it is quite different from father's way, we know that it will be all right, because there



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Bill, the Bullfrog

"I wonder if he will be there today?" the little lady said to the artist, as they walked along the woodland path that led down to the large pond.

"I hope so, for I would certainly like to hear him give one of those deep bass notes of his, and—"

"Hush! Did you hear that?"

"Hor-rong!"

A full low note sounded over the water and drifted up the path to the two listeners.

"Hurry! He's speaking to us. He heard us talking." The two walked fast down the path to the edge of the pond. The little lady stepped up on to the flat rock, from which the day before she had made the acquaintance of Bill, the bullfrog.

"Bill" is a big, gorgeously dressed green and gold frog, who lives in a fine large pond, and is the boss of the pond, as from every standpoint he deserves to be.

"Hello, Bill!" the little lady called to the unseen, but much heard Bill.

"Hor-rong! hor-rong!" boomed the bass voice, in the most jovial way, from a position up the shore in the moss and water weeds.

"Won't you come over here and sing for us—a good bass song with a rousing chorus, say?" called the little lady. Immediately Bill replied with a sort of "bounding boom" effect, from a low A to the C above, ending on the minor second of D flat. This he rolled up and down in a wonderful manner, until it sounded as if a bass horn with a drum accompaniment were being played together.

"Fine! Splendid!" said the little lady and the artist to Bill, with much enthusiasm.

Immediately Bill redoubled his efforts until the water echoed with the rolling sound, as Bill made it go faster and faster.

"Come on out, Bill, and show yourself. We'd like very much to see you." The little lady had barely finished speaking, when "plop" into the water went something green. Presently there was no mistaking the rearward kick and forward breast stroke of a swimming bullfrog. Jumping, swimming, he came steadily toward the two interested friends.

"That's right, old chap," called the artist. At this Bill stopped swimming, suddenly laid his head on a bit of floating moss, and gave vent to a rather lower and gently twanging "hor-rum!" looking at them with an expression of friendly interest.

"Come on—come on, old fellow," called the artist and the little lady together. "A little further!"

Once more a rather timid "hor-rong!" sounded. Then Bill slid his head off the moss and started toward them again.

"Well, I never saw anything quite like that before!" the artist commented, with the most intense appreciation.

"Oh, Bill and I are real friends; aren't we, Bill?" said the little lady. There was another pause, as Bill again slipped his head up on a bit of water weed, and once more made assent by the most energetic rolling notes: "Hor-rong! hor-rong!" as he looked up at the little lady. By this time he was near enough for them to see his lovely coat of amber and green.

"What a gorgeous color he is! That new spring dress of his is the most beautiful golden bronze and metallic emerald green I ever saw." The artist,

as he spoke, watched absently as Bill rested his head on the weed.

"Oh, Bill is a beauty, all right. Aren't you, Bill?" At this Bill once more slipped into the water, and swam toward them. "You must remember," went on the little lady, "how well Bill and I became acquainted yesterday. While you were hunting a place to paint your picture from, I found my way down here at the edge of the pond, and started humming. Finally I said out loud: 'If there were only some frogs to give a spring song, this would be perfect.' No sooner said than, from a short distance up the shore, there came out of a bed of reeds and water lilies a booming bass horn note that there was no mistaking. It was Bill."

"Thank you, Mr. Bullfrog," I called. "That is fine."

"Hor-rong—hor-rong—hor-rong!" Bill answered, with a regular rolling volume of horn and drumlike sounds.

"Thank you, Mr. Bill Bullfrog," I said again; "that is the best song I ever heard from any frog anywhere." And then I ran to get you to come and share Bill's concert with me. As you know, Bill followed me up the shore."

"Well," responded the artist, "I hardly believed it when you told me, but this rather puts it up to me, I think."

"Of course it does. Didn't you see how he came humming back to us when I called him, resting his head on something every little while, to give one of those booming notes of his with all his heart in it?"

Just as the little lady concluded her question, there was a "plop" in the water at their feet, and the next thing they saw, right under them, was Mr. Bill Bullfrog, hopping up on to a mossy rock and gazing up at them, with the friendliest wideawake look on his wide face and rather grim mouth. His eyes were like amber jewels, full of curious kindness—real human interest.

"Look at him," the little lady said. "Why, Bill, this is the very nicest sort of visit I ever had with a bullfrog," she added happily to the big fellow.

The frog opened his mouth in a funny curly wide grin, and flicked his tongue around with a lightning movement, as much as to say: "Well, it's the nicest visit I ever had with anyone outside of a pond."

All round Bogy's house there were old lawns of grass with beech trees round them, and in the grass under the trees there were snowdrops, crocuses, daffodils, and anemones, that grew not in patches of two or three, but in sheets, for afterward we saw them one after another. Before the house there was a lawn so old and mossy that your feet sank into it as you walked; at one end was the house, with a row of gables in the roof and long windows that opened on the grass; at the other end there was a low brick wall with a wide gateway, and then you went down three stone steps into Bogy's garden.

And when you got there it was the most beautiful old garden that ever was seen. We sighed for joy when we saw it; we nearly screamed. It was divided here and there by yew hedges, so that we kept finding one new place after another; and it seemed to lie all in a warm hollow sheltered by the beech trees, where there was no wind but nearly always sun. The soil looked as if it had been a garden for hundreds of years, and the plants grew, and grew, and grew, and were never disturbed. We saw whole beds of lilies-of-the-valley, clove carnations, burning bush, fls-de-lis, moss and cabbage roses, what we call thump lilies because we thump each other on the backs with the heads, but what mother calls day lilies, and crown imperials, and the double sort that are called crown-upon-crown, and more old-fashioned plants and shrubs than I can remember. Bobby looked round at them all and sighed.

"Did you make all this garden yourself?" he asked.

"Oh, no," Bogy said. "This is a very old garden, as you can see. I have only put in my favorite plants since I

is no one in the world at all like mother."

We told her about Bogy and his garden; but perhaps it was a little mean that we did not call him Bogy to her. We told her the same evening, and asked if he might go and see his garden in the morning. And Patricia said, when we were going to bed, that she wondered why mother had said yes immediately, even before father had said a word about it. But mother said she knew about the gentleman who had come to live at the old house, and we might go to see his garden whenever he asked us, but we must never be naughty or rough there, because it was a great honor to us to be asked. We supposed that was because he was quite grown up and we were not at all so.

We went the next morning, quite comfortably, in our everyday clothes, with the little exception of nurse dragging Paul back to put on a clean blouse. She also said that Bobby's hands were a shame and a disgrace to him, but whilst she was busy with Paul he escaped without washing them. I cannot say it made him feel much happier. We went and waited in the hall until Bogy came out to see how blue the sky was over his big Hawthorn tree. He nodded to us in the friendliest way, and asked if we were coming into his garden.

"Yes," cried Paul, running across the cart-ruts in a great hurry, with his hat hanging round his neck, as if it might soon have been too late.

"We are all coming, thank you very much," said Patricia, politely. "Mother says we may if we don't trouble you. Do we trouble you?"

"Not at all," said Bogy cheerfully; and he took Paul's hand, and led us inside the walls of his castle and up to the Hawthorn walk.

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"Did you make all this garden yourself?" he asked.

"Oh, no," Bogy said. "This is a very old garden, as you can see. I have only put in my favorite plants since I

came. I came here because of the garden."

"I never saw such a beautiful place in all my life," I said, as earnestly as I could. "May we go down the walks?"

Bogy said that we might go wherever we liked. He went with us and showed us all the nicest plants, and told us all about them.

Bobby began by saying, "Do you mind us asking a few questions? It is a thing, you know, that nurse will not allow."

Bogy said that he did not mind it in the least, and after this was settled, I must say that we asked more than a few. We found that Bogy knew more things about plants than anyone we had ever known before, and he told us what countries they had first come from, and how they had been discovered, and about the travels of great botanists and plant-hunters. How we did enjoy it!

We came to the nicest part of Bogy's garden last. We went under an arch that was made by two great cedars of Lebanon, and found ourselves in another little garden shut in by the hedges.

It was so silent there that it might have been miles and miles away from anybody living—there were only some wood pigeons cooing in the trees. It never looked like a common garden, even before Bogy told us what it meant, it was so sunny and old, and silent, and the air was very still and sweet. There were no walks, but it was all grass, and the beds lay round about in the grass, and there was a big old sundial in the middle of the garden. . . . It was a place quite different from any other; it seemed to us from the first as if we ought to talk in low voices there, almost as if it were a church.

The Brook

The Brook was, as usual, bustling along. He sped past the willows, and they cried out while they bent their graceful arms toward him. "O Brook, why will you not stay and talk to us? Why do you hurry so?"

But the Brook called back, as he rippled on: "I have no time to stay and talk; I am so busy."

On and on he flowed, till at last he came to a smooth place, where he could make himself a pool and rest for a moment to take breath. In the middle of the pool was a large old mossy stone, which also asked the Brook why he came down so fast.

"Because," answered the Brook, "I have a great work to do. Far, far on from here lies the ocean and, if I did not hurry, it would soon be empty, for I should not be there to keep it full. Just think how shocking if the ocean ran dry, all through my not having come down from the mountain as fast as possible! You see what it is to have such an important mission and how strenuously one has to live!"

And away he went again.

The sky got darker and darker, and then the wind rose, and the clouds emptied themselves in torrents of rain. The Brook found himself growing bigger, and he became more and more proud, as he saw his banks enlarging; and on he bustled, faster than ever.

He soon found himself surrounding the pollard willows, which generally stood high and dry on his banks.

"I am sorry to inconvenience you," he said to them; "it must be annoying to find your roots flooded. But I am taking down a larger supply than usual to the sea, which was getting rather low." On he flowed, never pausing for an answer.

But suddenly he noticed that he was being pushed out of his usual course, by a large torrent of water which poured across his right bank. He saw that this was not like one of the ordinary little streamlets, which joined him and meekly flowed where he did. These were quite different and arrogant waters, that pushed him where he did not at all want to go. He failed to understand that it was the big river which generally ran parallel with him, but had become flooded till it reached his course and joined him in a roaring torrent.

The Brook became discomfited, when he saw that, instead of leading, he was following the larger river. His discomfiture increased, as he saw the river joined by countless small streams that continued to push him aside. And he found that, instead of being the leader in his small world, he was merely one of a large concourse.

Soon the sea was reached, and still more did he find himself a nobody. It was not, as he had imagined, he alone who filled the ocean, but hundreds of rivers and streams, of which he was one of the smallest.

The little Brook flows along merrily still, but his ripples have a softer and more humble sound as they tinkle over the pebbles, for all the pride has gone out of him and has left him just a dear, sparkling, little brook, who caresses the stones as he flows on his way.

Many Strange Stamps

Postage stamps have appeared with the paper they are printed on, consisting of German military maps! These queer adhesives are only a few of many strange stamps which are emanating from the land which once embraced the Empire of Russia.

The map-back labels come from Livonia. There, paper was scarce. For the postal authorities, the white paper generally used must have been unobtainable, because, when the first stamp issue of "Latvia," the native name for Livonia, was printed, the 5 kopeks value, and perhaps other denominations, came forth with the reverse side of each sheet being what had been a topographical map of a section of Russia. The scarcity of white paper is further emphasized when it is stated that lined writing paper also was used, the 10 and 15 kopeks values thus appearing with thin blue lines running through each sheet of stamps—Kent B. Stiles, in Boys Life, for June.

The Bluets' Party

You know the dainty clumps of tiny, four-petaled flowers that whiten the spring meadows and make one think that an April snowstorm has left late drifts there? Perhaps you call them innocents, or their prettier name, bluets, which some one must have given them because of their pale, blue-white coloring. Did you ever wonder about their growing in such groups, instead of being scattered here and there, like most spring flowers?

I was walking through the fields a few days ago, trying to find some dog-toothed violets. Perhaps they had not moved into that locality yet; at any rate, I missed them, but in one white-cloaked meadow I made a most interesting discovery. The bluets were having a party! Not a wee, small celebration either, but a big, festive occasion, with groups of merry guests all over the field. As I watched them there, I felt sure that it was spring's return which they had gathered together to celebrate. Not a sign of a written invitation could I discover, so I guessed that Robin Redbreast must have delivered the messages in some morning carol; and, after all, who would not prefer to have his party invitation sung instead of written, if only for the unusualness of it? I could imagine how happy it must have sounded from the top of some red maple on the edge of the field, just inside the stone wall.

Cheerily-cheerup, cheerup! Miss Spring invites you to come to her party.

Down in the meadow just this side of the brook.

There'll be blue sky and sunshine and refreshments.

And every bluet is invited to the party this week.

Violets and buttercups later on, but bluets at once!

Cheerily-cheer, cheerup!

Apparently the word reached every one, and bluets are fond of parties. All were there, enjoying themselves immensely. As Mr. Robin had promised, there was plenty of blue sky, flecked with soft clouds, like white ruffles on a girl's party frock; the maple buds were red; the sunshine lay warm on the especial meadow where I wandered; and everywhere were the happy bluets. I suppose that it was the first party ever for those particular plants (bluets are annuals, you know, and blossom only one season); but they behaved as beautifully as one could wish, curtesying politely to their neighbors here and there and bowing low when the south wind swept across the meadow floor. The music for the occasion was furnished by the Robin-Bluebird-Sparrow Trio, recently returned from the south. Miss Robin and Miss Bluebird rendered vocal solos, which the guests seemed to enjoy greatly.

As for games, it occurred to me that bluet parties are very like children's parties. Over at one end of the field I found a group of flowers, which must have been playing hide and seek, for there they were, scattered around a rough granite rock, bending this way and that as if to spy the particular bluet who happened to be "it." There were drop-the-handkerchief players in a wide, snowy ring, with one merry little posy tagging outside. But the game which delighted me most of all—the one in which I should have liked to join, had I been a guest instead of only a spectator—was an unmistakable "Virginia reel!" There were the two long, well-defined lines of bluets facing each other, and between them, strayed several flower "couples" in quaint dance figures. Even Mr. Robin's tune at that moment was a perfectly good one by which to dance a Virginia reel. For an instant, I almost wished myself a four-petaled flower, about three inches tall!

And the refreshments! Well those were not ordinary party ones, I admit. There was no sign of ice cream and frosted cake; the guests did not even seem to kiss them. Instead, they sipped daintily at the rich moisture in the earth beneath them, and sipped color from the air and sunlight around them. I did not wait for the end of the party, so I cannot say how long it lasted. When I came away, the bluets were still smiling at one another or, with upturned faces, listening to the bird trio: I have an idea that bluet parties are not altogether uncommon events (though never commonplace ones), and should you go down into a meadow some warm day soon, perhaps you might peep in upon one.

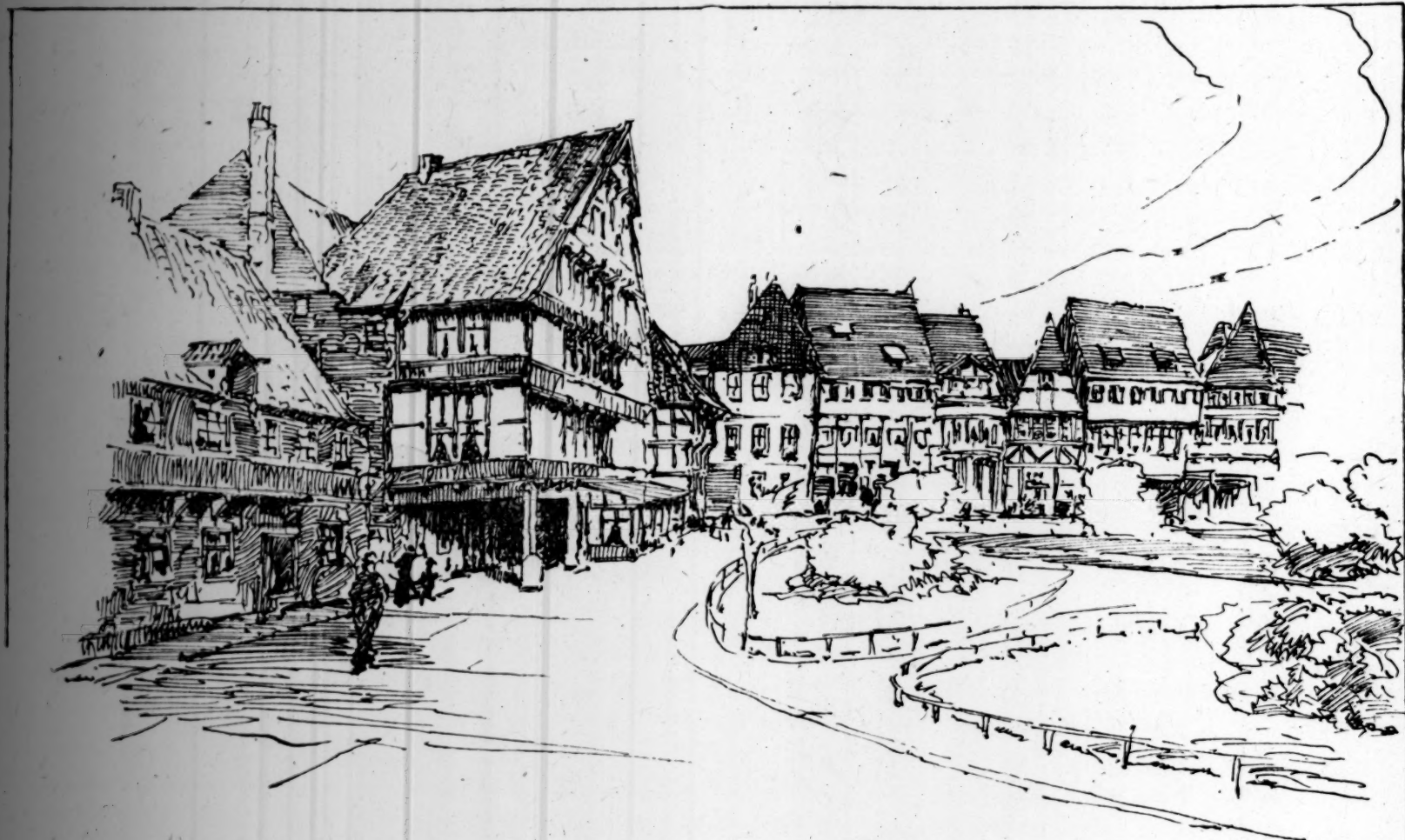
The Lotus Festival

It was a hot summer night, and all the shop windows were bright with lanterns, shaped like the lotus buds in the big moat. The moon rose high over the curving Peking roofs and flooded the streets, writes Mrs. Alice Tisdale, in her book, "Pioneering Where the World Is Old." As if the moon had brought him a child came timidly forth from one of the big, dark gateways. In his hands he held a brilliant lotus bud and a lotus-bud lantern. Then from every gateway, all up and down the streets, the children came forth. The air was filled with the music of their happy voices, and there was the sound of their little feet going pitapat in the dust.

Soon the streets were childhood's land, full of color, sound, and happiness. Still the children came, rich and poor—children in silk garments of bright colors, children in rags, and little naked brown children, all carrying the lotus bud and the lotus-bud lanterns, which threw soft lights up into their happy childish faces. Ever the crowd of breathless, joyous children and lovely flowers increased.

For a brief, joyous hour, . . . the children frolicked. Then the candles burned low in the lanterns, and one by one went out. As quickly as they came, the children vanished. The streets were again silent and gloomy.

THE HOME FORUM



Old houses at Hildesheim, North Germany

Back to a Medieval Century

There are plenty of towns in north Germany which still look, at least in some parts of them, as if they had not left the medieval or the Renaissance periods very far behind. Hildesheim is one of them, and although it may not possess so complete a medieval appearance, as, for instance, the older parts of Brunswick, it can show some of the finest specimens of German Renaissance domestic architecture in all Germany.

The old Rathaus apart, some of the buildings in the Altstadt Markt, such as the Wedekind Haus or the Tempel Haus and the old Guild House of the butchers, are really very splendid examples of the period extending, roughly speaking, from the beginning of the fourteenth to the end of the sixteenth century. Nor are Hildesheim's fine old houses confined to one square. There are plenty of them in the town, belonging more es-

pecially to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, eloquent witnesses to past prosperity and to Hildesheim's position as a free town of the Empire. Hildesheim looks well on a summer's day when the afternoon sunshine pours down upon the irregular outlines of the old buildings standing out against the deep blue sky, showing up every detail of architecture in clear relief and bathing the whole scene in a mellow glow.

The old town looks very well in winter, too, especially when early evening comes and the snow lies thick on the roofs; then, as the lights come out in the houses and twilight falls, modern additions or alterations sink back into insignificance and the illusion of having been transplanted back to a medieval century becomes stronger and stronger.

Hildesheim has another link with its past, and an unusual one, in the shape of the famous old rose bush, which it is freely credited with a lapse of thirty-five years since it first made its appearance. In any case its story is known since the sixteenth century, and three hundred years of established history is no bad record for a rose tree.

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The Song of the Muleteer

The Spanish muleteer has an inexhaustible stock of songs and ballads with which to beguile his incessant wayfaring. The airs are rude and simple, consisting of but few inflections. These he chants forth with a loud voice, and a long drawing cadence, seated sideways on his mule, who seems to listen with much gravity, and to keep time with his paces to the tune. The couplets thus chanted are often old traditional romances about the Moors; or some legend of a saint; or some love ditty; or, what is still more frequent, some ballad about a bold contrabandista, or hardy band-aid.

Often the song of the muleteer is composed at the instant, and relates to some local scene, or some incident of the journey. This talent of singing and improvising is frequent in Spain, and is said to have been inherited from the Moors. There is something wildly pleasing in listening to these ditties among the rude and lovely scenes they seem to illustrate, accompanied, as they are, by the occasional jingle of the mule-bell.

Galileo

Most tourists, during a stay in Florence with a few days at their disposal, have undertaken a pilgrimage to a moderate sized edifice, situated in a garden of flowers, behind and above the Piazza Michel Angelo, and known as the Torre del Galileo. Here it was, in the peaceful contemplation of one of the most beautiful landscapes in Italy, far removed from the din and turmoil of the busy city beneath, that Galileo passed a portion of his days, calmly following those pursuits and investigations which place him, intellectually, so far above the level of his contemporaries.

Other openings lay before him, and had he chosen any one of them, there is every probability that he would have left a name to be remembered by succeeding generations. He had indeed mastered the art of drawing and painting to such a degree as to be able to teach even Cigoli the nature of perspective. . . . In literature, of which he was equally fond, he manifested judgment, taste, and personal ability of a high order. Music remained a source of enjoyment and occupation to him. . . . Venice had not long to wait for the fruits of his labor. Mechanics and fortification occupied him incessantly; his inventive genius continued in full play; his lectures and demonstrations attracted vast crowds of students, amongst them noblemen and princes. . . . His opinions in favor of the Copernican system had for some time been undergoing a gradual process of formation, until they had now reached a state of complete development. . . . Strange as it may seem at first sight, that holding the same belief as Copernicus, he should have continued till the year 1600 to teach the opposite or Ptolemaic doctrine, his attitude is explained by his natural diffidence and his desire to avoid an open dispute with men against whom reason and argument were useless weapons. To Kepler in speaking of the matter, he wrote:

"I have drawn up many arguments and confutations of the opposite opinions, which, however, I have not hitherto dared to publish, fearful of meeting the same fate as our master, Copernicus, who, although he has earned for himself immortal fame amongst a few, yet amongst the majority appears as only worthy of hootings and derision, so numerous are the foolish. I should indeed dare to bring forward my speculations if there were many like you; but since there are not, I shrink from a subject of this description."

The Sun Is Set

The sun is set; the swallows are asleep; The bats are flitting fast in the gray air; The slow soft toads out of damp corners creep, And evening's breath, wandering here and there, On the quivering surface of the stream, Wakes not one ripple from its summer dream.

Within the surface of the fleeting river The wrinkled image of the city lay, Immobile, quiet, and forever it trembles, but it never fades away; . . . The chasm in which the sun has sunk is shut By darkest barriers of cinerous cloud, Like mountain over mountain huddled — but Growing and moving upward in a crowd; And over it a space of watery blue, Which the keen, evening star is shining through. —Percy Bysshe Shelley.

The Picture Bringing Tidings

The post-impressionists and the futurists are to be welcomed if not for their performance at least for what they affirm, that it is the right of the individual to assert his own expression in his own art and out of his own environment, a right that has been long denied by the aristocrats of Art, who still persist in viewing the present with the eyes of the past. Not that one has anything but reverence and appreciation for the great painters of the past, but when these are made sterile and de-throned from their high places to do duty in the market-place for the purpose of bolstering useless, if not harmful, institutions to the detriment of painters of power and vitality, it is high time for Picasso or Cézanne, Severini or Boccioni, to head a revolt against the tyranny of tradition. . . . Further, for ages past, words have been, and still are, the most necessary and simple vehicle for the expression of humanity, and one cannot imagine any other form so adequate to express the aspirations and achievements of humanity in its vast struggles for societies, civilization and liberty, so that what our intellects have gained our eyes have lost. But it might be established that the eye is the most cunning messenger of all, and that to those who can see, it brings tidings beyond words, and what words can convey, and can bring us indeed into the very source of words.

Think of the word "tree," and when you have spoken it in every tongue and written down its various qualities, forms, and characteristics, traced its growth and heritage, still the sight of it baffles you, and its green garment of spring or its golden garb of autumn, its wind-swept winter strength, or its nodding summer smile, bring contempt on literature, and push words aside, greeting a Corot or Hobbema as its herald, and Harpocrates or Constable as its messenger. The stars do not speak; nor does the moon deliver sermons. W. A. Sinclair, in "Painting."

Lord of Thyself

Aim not too high at things beyond thy reach. Nor give the rein to reckless thought or speech. Is it not better all thy life to bide Lord of thyself than all the world beside? Then if high Fortune far from thee take wing, Why shouldst thou envy counselor or king? Purple or buckram—wherefore make ado? What coat may cover, so the heart be true? But if at last thou gather wealth at will, Thou best shalt succor those that need it still; Since he who best doth poverty endure, Should prove when rich, heart's brother to the poor. —Alfred Perceval Graves.

Reach Forth

Lose the less joy that doth blind; Reach forth a larger bliss to find. Today is brief; the inclusive spheres Rain raptures of a thousand years. —Adeline T. D. Whitney.

him. Such demands, however, met with but slight success, and it was not until 1609, after seventeen years of service, when he had already invented the telescope, that his remuneration was raised to one thousand florins per annum.

Nothing perhaps shows his readiness of resource more fully than this invention. A report reached him that a spectacle-maker of Middelburg in Holland had made an instrument by means of which distant objects could be seen as if quite close. Immediately on the reception of this news, he set to work, and by logical deduction and experimentation, he soon constructed a piece of mechanism, which he was perfectly justified in regarding as the key of the heavens. —Frank Horridge.

Wit

Wit is indeed, a thing so versatile and multiform, appearing in so many shapes, so many postures, so many garbs, so variously apprehended by several eyes and judgments, that it seems no less hard to settle a clear and certain notice thereof, than to make a portrait of Proteus, or to define the figure of fleeting air. Sometimes it lieth in pat allusion to a known story, or in seasonal application of a trivial saying, or in forging an apposite tale; sometimes it playeth in words and phrases, taking advantage from the ambiguity of their sense, or the affinity of their sound; sometimes it is wrapped in a dress of luminous expression; sometimes it lurketh under an odd similitude. Sometimes it is lodged in a sly question, in a smart answer; in a quirkish reason; in a shrewd intimation; in cunningly diverting or cleverly restoring an objection; sometimes it is couched in a bold scheme of speech; in a tart irony; in a lusty hyperbole; in a startling metaphor; in a plausible reconciliation of contradictions; or in acute nonsense; sometimes a scintillating representation of persons and things, a counterfeit speech, a mimical look or gesture passeth for it; sometimes an affected simplicity, sometimes a presumptuous bluntness giveth it being; sometimes it riseth only from a lucky hitting upon what is strange; sometimes from a crafty wresting of obvious matter to the purpose; often it consisteth in one knows not what, and springeth up we can hardly tell how.—Barrow.

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Affirmation and Denial

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE average human being is so convinced of his existence and his veracity, that when he is told that his whole mortal existence is a lie, he is moved to ridicule or to heated asseveration of the reality and substantiality of matter, and of his capacity to tell the truth about what he knows; or else he is awakened to an investigation of Truth, which results in changing the entire basis of his thought and living. Truth-telling, according to the usual human concept, deals with the events of an existence that is itself an untruth; and while a correct statement of things and conditions, as they seem to be on the material plane, is nearer right than a perverted account, it is nevertheless a fact that the affirmations of mortal mind, at best, only concern a belief in a material universe, and that its prevarications are lies about something that has, after all, but a fabulous existence.

The truth-telling of mortals, that is to say, is just as much based upon the evidence of the senses, as are the falsehoods of mortals; so when a man first learns that, in Christian Science, sickness is denied as having no actual existence, he may be astonished by what seems the lie that he is asked to accept, since his suffering sense assures him that he is sick. If he inquires until he learns what is meant by a scientific affirmation of harmony, he will find, however, that he only begins to tell the truth when he denies the evidence of material sense, and that his sickness, or any other discord, is the lie which a correct understanding of Truth destroys. "Whatsoever guides thought spiritually," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 149 of Science and Health, "benefits mind and body. We need to understand the affirmations of divine Science, dismiss superstition, and demonstrate truth according to Christ."

Jesus the Christ made a statement concerning affirmation and denial, the metaphysical meaning of which is lost sight of when interpreted from the basis of belief in a corporeal or personal Saviour. "Whosoever therefore," he said, "shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven. But whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven." Merely to acknowledge the historical fact of Jesus' life and work does not win for a man his eternal status in heavenly harmony, as witness the innumerable Christians who have been as sorrowful, as sick, and distressed as those who have made no profession of faith. It is the scientific recognition of the Christ, or Truth, the actuality and allness of Spirit, even in the midst and in spite of the evidence of material sense, that brings to a man the assurance of spiritual peace, for the simple reason that the state of consciousness which can so recognize Truth when all the material senses resist it, already dwells in the "secret place of the most High." The acquiescence of mortal mind in its own sense evidence constitutes the denial of the supremacy of Truth, and error thus excludes itself from heavenly harmony.

Jesus the Christ knew that the scientific affirmation of Truth necessitated a correlative denial of the carnal mind in its entirety, and he said to his followers, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me." It must not be supposed that a perfunctory denial that such an entity as carnal mind exists, will dispose of its assertions at once. This statement must be demonstrated in patient, unflagging endeavor to conquer the entire false sense of selfhood apart from God, to overcome the selfishness, the bitterness, the envy, and strife that constitute the atmosphere of carnal mind, through the understanding of God as the only Mind and man as God's idea, or reflection. "The basis of all health, sinlessness, and immortality is the great fact that God is the only Mind." Mrs. Eddy writes on page 339 of Science and Health, "and this Mind must be not merely believed, but it must be understood. To get rid of sin through Science, is to divest sin of any supposed mind or reality, and never to admit that sin can have intelligence or power, pain or pleasure. You conquer error by denying its verity."

Because mortal mind can only express itself materially, it affirms that man lives in a mortal body and that the body determines the state of his health, that the body is subject to deterioration and eventually causes his death. This belief that man lives in a material body is to be completely destroyed through the understanding that man is spiritual and lives in Mind, not matter. A man must begin this great work of emancipation from physical beliefs, however, by denying the physical affirmations of disease and discord as they appear, one by one, and overcoming them as unrealities. He must be just as careful, moreover, to deny the physical affirmation of health as inhering in matter, as he is to dispute the material evidence of disease, for he must turn away from the body as in any way representing spiritual man, to God as the divine Principle of health, harmony, and immortality.

Now this denial of sense evidence is by no means a statement that nothing exists at all, as some have erroneously supposed. Scientific denial would, indeed, be impossible without

some understanding of the great affirmations of spiritual actuality. In the reality of being, no denial of error is necessary because existence is infinite spiritual harmony. The denial of sense evidence is needful for human beings as a means of extricating thought from false beliefs, so that consciousness may the better realize spiritual harmony. "Admit the existence of matter," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 368 of Science and Health, "and you admit that mortality (and therefore disease) has a foundation in fact. Deny the existence of matter, and you can destroy the belief in material conditions." In the proportion that a man dwells steadfastly in the great affirmation that man lives in immortal Mind, and that being is beautiful, health and harmony will result, not because he is treating matter to be harmonious, but because spiritual realization actually constitutes the denial and destruction of the belief that matter can dominate or impair the harmony of man as the reflection of divine Principle, God.

Sixteenth Century Venice

The broad promenade of the Schiavoni was always full of business and bustle; Levantine carriages loaded and unloaded at palace doors; shrewd Venetians were striking close bargains with subtle Greeks at every corner; everywhere there was the fuss and stir of a motley crowd. There were not a few turbaned Turks from Constantinople to be met with, for there was momentary peace in the long strife with the Ottoman—peace that was so profitable, and that the Venetians were ever seeking and so seldom found. There would be Armenians, whose home, maybe, lay in some romantic valley of Asia Minor, or on the high tableland that is overlooked by Mount Ararat, or in some flourishing city of the rich plain watered by the Tigris and Euphrates. One would jostle against hybrid peoples from Smyrna and Scanderon . . . Jews and Moors from Barbary, and even Negroes from beyond the Great Desert. On the broad piazzetta that lie between Lido and Piazzetta and along the Giudecca, gondole and barchi and barchette threaded their way among many galleys of the state, slipping under sharp prows built for ramming and hulls extravagantly high and long oars resting, idle on their thovls; or outpacing men of war that moved slowly in response to the powerful stroke of hidden galley-slaves. . . . there were caravels, light craft from the Levant, and feluccas that carried merchandise along the coast, forever shifting their lateen sails as they bore up the channels. . . . Life is a stirring thing in the sixteenth century.—William Bouling.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Theater

THE theater, like the rest of the world, is in the melting pot. The actors who, up to the time of Marlowe and Shakespeare, were first cousin to rogues and vagabonds have joined the respectable ranks of the trades union, having in the intervals even achieved titles, whilst the managers are accused of an effort to reduce the drama to the level of a trust. As for the authors, if they are successful they ride in motor cars, and find that all is well with the world; if, on the other hand, they are not, they walk, and denounce a generation incapable of appreciating them, as a "purling race of miserable men."

The war is held responsible for much. As one hears daily of its many energies one is reminded of the activities attributed by a brilliant British *jeu d'esprit* to the Corsican ogre:

"Who makes the quarter loaf and Luddites rise?
Who fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies?
Who thought in flames St. James's Court to pinch?
Who burned the wardrobe of poor Lady Finch?"

Then it was the little man in the green coat and white waistcoat, today it is "the Old Stone Gods," detonating the bombs of unrest in the barrack room and on the lower deck, in the factory and even in the Green Room. As a matter of fact what is at fault is, and always has been, human nature, and human nature aroused by that love of money which, the wise man of the East declared, was the root of all evil. So long as the fortunes to be derived from the stage were only such as, in their most successful instances, satisfied great artists like Shakespeare, or Garrick, or Kean, the competition of commerce was not likely to be severe. But when it occurred to somebody that it would be possible to control not a theater but a group of theaters, and even to amalgamate these groups in an international trust, there came upon the scene an entrepreneur who knew not Joseph, in other words a manager to whom the old traditions of the stage were a scrap of paper. Wall Street and Austin Friars threatened the land once ruled by Henry Irving or Mr. Field.

Now it is not much good blaming Wall Street or Austin Friars. Their mind is the mind corporate. It thinks in dividends, and has no artistic weaknesses whatever. This does not mean that it would not lavish thousands on a spectacle, where a few hundreds would have produced such scenic triumphs as Irving's desolate Dunstan, or Tree's exquisite garden of Olivia. But the thousands are not to satisfy an artistic craving, but to swell the box office returns. Not, once more, that Wall Street and Austin Friars do not want to be artistic; it is that they cannot understand the artistry of a green curtain with a perfectly trained company playing, say, "Troilus and Cressida," before it. Their mentality is rather that of Sir Gorgias Midas, who when he came in alone at midnight was outraged because only five of his six flunkies were present to give him his supper, or like that of the cheerful and wealthy manufacturer, in one of Mr. German Reed's plays, who entering his drawing room, after the upholsterers had put the finishing touches to it, remarked with genial satisfaction, to his wife, "Them's my colors, Maria, red and gold."

In such circumstances, it is not much to be wondered at that the old race of actor managers, the Bancrofts and Buckstones, the Irvings and Trees, the Wyndhams and Alexanders, is disappearing in London, or that a man like George Arliss has difficulty in forming a real stock company of able actors and actresses for the presentation of the legitimate drama in America. Yet Mr. Arliss' ideal is one worthy of all support and of all success. It is that which made possible the Globe and the Maison Molière, and which was, to all intent and purpose, the foundation of the great patent companies of the past, the King's, the Duke's, and the Italians, to say nothing of such famous companies as that whose masks and powder barrels traveled, with the baggage of Marshal Saxe, under the direction of Favart. But Wall Street and Austin Friars know nothing of these things, and like Gallio care for none of them. Like a famous character, in a famous play, they are there to give the public what it wants. They think they know what the public wants, and, today, perhaps they do. But the public, in its likes and dislikes, is ever a chameleon, and the play in question ends, as every one remembers, with an intimation, to the provider of public wants, to prepare for the rainy day, the day when the public wants something better than it is getting. To which, no doubt, Wall Street and Austin Friars would affably reply, that all that was proved by the suggestion was the necessity for making hay while the sun shone.

What does the public want?—that after all is the question. The public, in matters of taste, as in most other things, is a shiftless thing waiting all the time to be led. In its sincere moments, however, when it is not going to the opera, to Ibsen, or to the futurists because the little god of fashion has blazed the way, it knows exceedingly well what it likes, jokes, as Sir William Gilbert pointed out, of the sitting on a pork pie order, decorations in the red and gold style of Mr. German Reed. Nor, really, is this so very dreadful or so very hopeless after all. Educate the crudeness a little, soften the garishness a trifle, and you have, what? Aristophanes and Rubens, the Sausage-Seller and Mars and Venus. It is all a matter of education, and the desire for education comes with the ability to obtain it. Just what has happened, at the present moment, is this, that a sudden economic dislocation has placed a certain spending power in the hands of people unaccustomed to exercising it, and they are spending, in consequence, not wisely but too well. But let Mr. Arliss take heart, and Wall Street and Austin Friars take notice, a diet of fatuity quickly produces a nausea, and the correspondence in the London press which has just taken place is only one of the straws which indicate the getting up of a healthy breeze.

There is nothing particularly new in the present con-

ditions. The Greeks fell away from Sophocles and Aeschylus; the Circus proved a greater attraction to the Romans than Terence, indeed they liked even Plautus better; it is safe to say that more people went to the bull ring than ever listened to Calderon or Lope de Vega. Did not Gibber improve upon Shakespeare, and add to him,—only to think of it! And so it has always been. Nevertheless every winter of intellectual discontent is followed by a summer warmed by some sun such as that of York. The winter into which the theater passed with the coming of the war is showing signs of breaking up, and one of these is the revolt in London, and another Mr. Arliss' courageous effort.

Millions in the Scrap Heap

SUPERANNUATED after their years of efficient and appreciated service under the flag of the United States of America, twelve battleships of the pre-dreadnaught type, mounting mixed batteries, have been, or are about to be, placed out of commission. The official announcement from Washington is that they will eventually be broken up for junk, or be used as targets for more modern vessels of the navy. These twelve vessels, now regarded as obsolete, because of their inability to compete in naval warfare as it is waged at the present day, were built between the years 1893 and 1901, at a cost, for hulls and machinery, of \$900,000,000. This cost, roughly estimated, represented approximately a dollar for each person in the United States at that time, and while the total outlay and the present apparent loss may at first seem large, it is both logical and just, if any defense of the policy of the Administration is deemed necessary, to point to the fact that every resident of the United States whose dollar was invested in these ships may congratulate himself, or herself, that after years of sturdy service these defenders of freedom are to be disposed of by their friends, as may be deemed fit, and that they never hauled down their colors under fire. Many a worse fate for a battleship might be imagined than that of being brought home and retired.

Hosts of people in the United States, as well as in other parts of the world, well remember the famous "forced march" of the historic Oregon, one of the 12 battleships placed on the retired list, when it steamed from the Pacific to the Atlantic, around the Horn, at the time of the Spanish-American War. In the estimation of many people of the United States, this single performance, perhaps vitally necessary in the undertaking in which the armed forces of the United States were then engaged, repaid to every American the dollar which, theoretically, he had invested in the 12 ships now declared obsolete. Free Cuba, to the Cubans, at least, is worth more than the first cost of the discarded fleet.

But in counting the cost and estimating the return upon the investment which has been made by the ships, the greatest consideration, after all, is the important part they played for many years in upholding the traditions of freedom and liberty. Each of them, the Oregon, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Maine, Illinois, Alabama, Wisconsin, Missouri, Ohio, and the sturdy Kearsarge, has done her duty under all conditions that have been imposed.

Canada's Industrial Commission

THE opening meeting of the recently appointed Royal Commission on Industrial Relations which was held, a short time ago, at Victoria, British Columbia, revealed an attitude on the part of Labor which urgently calls for reconsideration. One of the most welcome features of the commission is the exceptional breadth of its terms of reference. No attempt has been made to restrict the commission in any direction in making its inquiries, and it is clear from the opening statement of the chairman, Mr. Justice Mathers, of Winnipeg, that the Canadian authorities are prepared to attach the utmost importance to the commission's findings, and to act on them to the utmost extent possible. Mr. Justice Mathers made this quite clear. The object of the commission, he declared, was to make recommendations which might mean drastic changes in the industrial and social systems of Canada and lead to the establishment of "permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employed."

In these circumstances, it is particularly regrettable that organized Labor in Victoria should have decided, as it did, that it would not be represented before the commission, and it is to be earnestly hoped that, as the commission moves eastward, as it intends to do, until the principal centers of population throughout the country have been visited, wiser counsels will prevail. Nothing is to be gained and very much is to be lost by this refusal on the part of organized Labor to join in such a clearly bona-fide effort to reach an understanding, and such a policy is, of course, opposed to the best Labor thought in the country.

The only result of such abstentions is that the views of Labor are expressed, as they were at Victoria the other day, by men who, however well qualified individually, lack that support which flows from the fact that they really represent the great party to industry for which they claim to speak. Thus, as might be expected, the most noticeable thing at Victoria, as far as the Labor view was concerned, was lack of unanimity. When it came to the question of the proposals of Labor itself for its own betterment the views expressed were in the highest degree conflicting. One prominent trade unionist who attended the meeting of the commission first of all expressed the desire of the unions which he represented to "make a clean sweep of oriental Labor," and, later on, insisted that organized Labor, as a whole, did not object to oriental Labor, provided the orientals adopted the same standard as the whites. He considered that it was the duty of the state, in some way, to guarantee to the individual employment.

Now these are, of course, points that ought to be brought out and given prominence, and, to the extent that this was done, a good purpose was served, but one would certainly look, in these times, for some constructive proposal from organized Labor on the question, and not a mere recital of grievances. Organized Labor in Canada would do well to consider the opportunity, which it is

now letting slide, of showing itself capable of constructive statesmanship. Its present attitude toward the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, as revealed at Victoria, is as short-sighted as it is altogether unworthy.

Commencement and Its Challenge

Few people realize what mingled thoughts and sentiments are stirred by the annual recurrence of commencement week in American colleges and universities. Once the significance of the period was concerned very largely with the fact that a class of students were taking their degrees and going forth into the world to win a place for themselves. Nowadays there is much more in it than merely the graduation ceremonies. More and more the emphasis is shifting to the reunion of alumni classes. The graduation of a new class has become hardly more than incidental to a great homecoming of university sons and daughters, a great gathering of university families, with consequent renewal of university associations and revival of university influence and inspiration.

Outwardly, the festivities of these reunions are apt to give a wrong impression to the uninitiated. Fun and frolic may seem to be overemphasized. As a matter of fact, however, these phases are superficial. They are the froth marking the eddy, but they show nothing of the depth and power of the clear current beneath. Moreover, they are common in proportion to the youth of the graduates. For the younger classes, the temporary return to the campus is to become students again, with all the abandon of student days and ways. Older classes find their zest for this sort of thing gradually satiated, and in almost equal measure they discover increasing enjoyment in the wealth of class friendships, growing stronger and richer with each recurring commencement season, binding members together first as classmates, then as friends, and at length uniting members and their families into a sort of super-family wherein differences tend to be harmonized, idiosyncrasies to be accepted without criticism, the weaknesses of some to be equalized by the friendly strength of others, and all relationships to be on a basis of sympathy and friendly interest.

But all this has a value not for the participants alone. For, in the general gatherings of the commencement season, the dominant question everywhere is, "What are you doing?" That, essentially, is the query of one individual to another; in a larger way it is the query of the university to all returning alumni. There is friendly interest in the interrogation, but there is also, no one can deny, a friendly challenge. The implication of the question is just this, that the university training has fitted each student to work that the world shall express, in some small part at least, those ideals which a university upholds and inculcates, and that each returning alumnus is expected to give account of his stewardship with respect to these ideals. So it is that each individual tests his fellows by that recurring inquiry, and, whether he realizes it or not, acquits or convicts each by the answer received. So it is that the university itself, honoring alumni of special achievement with a special degree at the public commencement exercises, and calling on them at the great gathering of the alumni, afterward, for an address, says, in effect, "Tell us, your university family, have you, in this that you have achieved, upheld the ideals?" And on the reply, surely, is judgment rendered. So surely, indeed, that many a man, accustomed in his position outside to dominate, comes back to take an honorary degree from his university not so much in pride as in humility, conscious that he will be expected to account for his stewardship, and that he will be judged not altogether as the world judges.

Thus it is that any university, worthy of the name, exercises a tremendous influence and is a source of constant inspiration. Not that its condemnation is feared, but rather that its just praise is eagerly sought. Few prizes in America are so highly regarded, or so earnestly, if perhaps secretly, wished for, as the true acclaim of the old college class, or the honor of a special degree from a university of standing and discrimination, with bestowal heartily indorsed by a great body of alumni. And thus it is that numbers of people without university association or academic degree may yet share the interest of commencement week. Clearly the university is a factor of benefit for them as well as for the degree holders. As it holds high the torch of learning it perpetuates in the world the refinements of scholarship, but as the flame of that torch kindles and rekindles idealism, it keeps alive for everybody the hope of better things.

Shantung

A WELL-KNOWN statesman once declared, in a moment of despair at what he regarded as the average man's average ignorance of geography, that most people, if they were asked, would say that Mongolia was the name of a tree and Albania a special type of rabbit with white fur and pink eyes. If he had been writing today, perhaps he would have added that Shantung would, until recently, have been confidently identified as a kind of silk. Another well-known statesman, however, was wont to declare that the only value of war that he could see was that it taught people geography. And this has surely been the case in the Great War. Shantung may have been silk in 1914, but it is certainly not silk today. More and more, as the weeks go by, the world is learning the story of this territory, a great deal larger in area than England, with a population almost as great, which Japan has succeeded, temporarily at any rate, in securing for her sphere of influence.

Only those who know China, of course, can know what this means to the Chinese, for Shantung is China's holy land. From Shantung came Confucius and Mencius, whilst through the middle of the province runs a famous mountain range, the highest peak in which, the T'ai-shan, is today a place of much pilgrimage, and has been famous in Chinese history for over 4000 years. That is the way, of course, that China deals with things, in thousands of years where other peoples have to do the best they can in hundreds. Time was when the Chinese, for this reason, regarded all other nations as "barbarians." It is to be suspected that that time is, indeed, not altogether past.

Nevertheless, China is changing. She has definitely and wholeheartedly thrown in her lot with the West, and, surveying her vast heritage, seeks to bring it all intact within the ambit of the new order. Nowhere, perhaps, does she desire this more than in Shantung. Development, exploitation, meticulous organization is not, in China's eyes, the first and only desideratum, and so, no matter how much it may be insisted to her that the boring and tunneling of the mountains and hills of her holy land by Japanese prospectors will develop the country's resources beyond the dreams even of a Mandarin's cupidity, it leaves her unmoved. She wants to go forward, but she wants to go forward in her own way, at her own time.

This is specially the case with the people of Shantung. For the Shantungese, particularly those on the coast, whilst sharing the patience and cheerfulness of the rest of their fellow countrymen, add to these qualities a curious, dogged attachment to things they hold most dear, an attachment which must render the recent decision at Paris strangely bitter. "Hard-headed," some might incredulously, not easily provoked, but, again, not too easily appeased, a shrewd business man, a born farmer or a born fisherman, the Shantungese is ready to learn, but not at the price of the virtual loss of his country. For nearly ten years past, China has been seeking manfully to gain for herself a renewed sense of nationality. She has passed through deep waters, suffered no little contumely at the hands of the West, and bravely withstood much threatening nearer home, stoutly flying her republican flag, in which all her dominions find a place. She built high and confidently on the Peace Conference, and now the Peace Conference has failed her. The piece of silk has become a scrap of paper.

Notes and Comments

THERE is scarcely any doubt that the majority of people in the United States are in favor of the daylight-saving law now in effect but threatened with repeal by Congress. In a way, the fight to have the statute repealed is a challenge to the majority of voters and to democracy in government. If the majority want the present benefits retained to be enjoyed next summer, they have only to express their desire to Congress, just as the opponents of daylight-saving are doing. One of the responsibilities that go with the democratic form of government is that every one shall do his part so that laws may be representative of the majority and not of a minority. It is a simple case of exercising your constitutional rights or suffering the penalty.

THE pigeons of London are one of the sights to which the attention of visitors is always drawn. St. Paul's Churchyard is a great place of gathering, and here the birds flock down for the more lavish midday meal spread for their benefit, now that rations are less vigorously controlled. They feed out of the hands of their benefactors, perch on their shoulders, and flap and glitter in the sunshine as they fly up and down! Pigeons seem to belong to certain places. Admiralty Arch is another favorite resort, but all over the city the birds have small colonies, and crowds of faithful friends. In Venice and in Florence the pigeons are as much a part of the picture as the greatest buildings, a finishing touch, as it were, with which nobody can dispense.

"A FIGHT against German propaganda in a German community" is the phrase in which a newspaper man epitomizes the activity of The Milwaukee Journal that won for that newspaper the Pulitzer gold medal this year from the Columbia University School of Journalism. In the words of the advisory board of the school, the medal was awarded for the Journal's "strong and courageous campaign for Americanism in a constituency where foreign elements made such a policy hazardous from a business point of view." These surely are good reasons for awarding a medal, and the prize has all the more significance from the fact that the board has had sufficient restraint to withhold it in a year when no newspaper seemed to have fairly won it on the basis of "disinterested and meritorious public service." That was in 1917. In 1918 it was awarded to The New York Times "for printing in full valuable documents affecting the issues of the war."

ONE of the problems of modern city planning is to get sunshine. For example, to quote a Canadian city-planner propounding what almost sounds like a conundrum: "How shall a detached building be constructed and oriented so that not only the exterior wall surfaces, but also the surface of the ground around them shall have the direct rays of the sun for as long a time as possible on December 21?" The problem, it appears, can be worked out, and has been, in the case of at least one town, in which each house, and even each building in the business section, is a solution of this technical problem. It appears also that the way not to do it is to follow the long-established custom of many builders in the north temperate zone and square the walls of the building with the points of the compass. The town that gets all possible sunlight has no north and south or east and west streets, and the walls of its structures stand at various angles with the weather-vane, if there is one, on the church steeple.

AN OBSERVER who has heard conversation between overseas American soldiers returning to an important city deduces that one result of the war will be cleaner streets in American municipalities. Glad to get home, the men from France were disturbed by the untidy condition of the home streets. And they were not only criticizing, but were discussing a plan whereby any soldier who returns and finds his home neighborhood not properly "policed," which in the army means that a place is kept picked up and clear of rubbish, shall form a delegation with nine other soldiers, march to the City Hall, and see that something is done to improve conditions. The same idea is said to have been expressed by many returning soldiers, and one may judge that enough missionaries of neighborhood neatness, educated by the well-policed camp streets and parade grounds of army service, will be scattered throughout the Nation to make a difference in many a now careless American community.